BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1823. [NUMBE

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Register of sums deposited in the Honorable Company's Treasury at Bombay, on account of the Estates of deceased Military Persons, to the 31st January 1823, shewing those discharged and remaining unclaimed, since the last one was published.

WHEN DEPOSITED.	BY WHOM DEPOSITED.	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1819 Nov. 20th	J. B. Dunsterville, Paymaster S. D. G.....	Lascar Candoo Jadow, of the 5th Company Art..	2 1 76	Uuclaimed.
1820 January, 18th	Lieut. Col. G. M. Cox, Commanding at Poona	Captain John Lewis, of the 4th Regiment N. I...	15,185 3 39	
1821 July, 20th	Lieut. J. Clarke, Acting Adjutant & late in charge of the 2d Bat. 1st or Gren. Regiment	Lieut. J. Sandwith, of the said Corps,.....	732 3 18	
Sept. 1st	Lieut. and Adjutant Meriton, of the Bombay European Regiment.....	Private Charles Stevens,.....	— — 93	
		,, John Burden,.....	— — 09	
Dec. 21st	Lieut. Colonel R. Whish, of the 1st Bat. Art. ..	Serjeant John West,.....	874 3 —	
1822 March, 2d	Capt. J. Lawrie, Deputy Commissary of Stores at Ahmednuggur.....	Gunner John Ramsay, of the Artillery,.....	5 2 27	Paid the 18th January 1823, to R. Woodhouse Esq. Register and Administrater.
April, 12th	Major R. A. Willis, Town Major.....	Captain Thomas Daubeney of the 1st | 1st..... ..	556 2 28	Unclaimed.
" 16th	Lieut. M. C. Deshuzeau, Adj. of the 2d Bat. Art..	Gunner James McCarty, ...	20 — 82	Paid the 18th January, 1823, to R. Woodhouse Esq. Registor and Administrator.
		,, Frederick Oates,.....	17 3 09	
		,, Daniel Giblin,.....	12 — 1	
		,, James Jones,.....	13 1 72	
		,, James Marshall,.....	8 3 84	
		,, Michael Mc Laughlin,.....	16 — 13	
		,, Robert Haigle,.....	14 — —	
		,, Patrick Meehan,.....	24 2 59	
		,, Rush Baker,.....	14 3 78	
		,, William Henry,.....	3 — —	
		,, John Keating,.....	3 — —	
		,, Henry Goulding,.....	3 — —	
		,, Richard Grant,.....	3 — —	
" 24th	Lieut. J. Walker, of Artillery.....	Bombardier James Frazer, of the 3d Company 2d Battalion Artillery.....	98 — 05	Paid the 18th January 1823 to Richard Woodhouse Esq. Register and Administrator.
		Gunner George Reeves, of 4th Company 2d Battalion Artillery.....	26 1 48	
May, 17th	Lieut. W. Noton, Acting Adj of the 1st | 11th. ..	Private C. Cloyd, of the Independent Veteran Company.....	7 1 76	
" 23d	Captain J. Johnson, Adjutant of 1st Troop H. A.	Trumpeter William Wildey, of H. A.....	28 1 39	
		Gunner William Dewhurst ditto.....	23 1 20	
		,, George William.....	24 2 18	
		,, William McIntosh of F. A.....	3 2 05	
		,, John Daniel,.....	23 3 04	
" "	Lieut. Col. B. Kennet, Commanding at Bassadore.	Quarter Master Serjeant H. Browne,.....	446 2 24	
		Lieut. W. N. Glasscott, of the 2d or Marine Battalion 12th Regiment N. I.....	2,989 1 95	Unclaimed.
" 29th	Lieut. R. O. Meriton, Adjutant of the Bombay European Regiment.....	Serjeant George Kinghorn,.....	79 2 24	
		,, William Horrell,.....	22 1 29	
		,, Philip Marks,.....	19 3 20	
		Drummer John Lloyd,.....	19 2 24	
		Corporal John Wardle,.....	2 74	
		Private Joseph Newland,.....	10 — 88	
		,, Peter Donevan,.....	8 — 06	
		,, Edward Murphy,.....	7 3 54	
		,, William Vaughan,.....	19 3 55	
		,, Andrew Doran,.....	8 2 54	
		,, Thomas Hannaghan,.....	12 3 39	
		,, Andrew Carney,.....	37 3 85	
		,, James Flanaghan,.....	6 3 01	
		,, William Ingram.....	8 3 76	
		,, Patrick Dougherty,.....	2 3 93	
		,, Thomas Young,.....	23 3 54	
		,, William Christie,.....	8 — 32	
		,, William Holmes,.....	21 2 71	
		,, John Harris,.....	14 — 65	
		,, Thomas Whittington,.....	24 — 62	
		,, James Stewart,.....	9 — 37	
		,, David Murdock,.....	23 — 46	
		,, William Knight,.....	2 1 49	
		,, John Jackson,.....	13 — 77	
		,, George Pringle,.....	23 — 40	
		,, Thomas McTeague,.....	37 1 62	
		,, John Lovell,.....	22 2 68	
		,, Alexander McKenzie,.....	13 2 66	
		,, James Bohaman,.....	10 3 06	
		,, Peter Houston,.....	14 — 20	Paid the 18th January 1823, to R. Wo... trar and Administrator.
		,, Peter Ward,.....	17 2 94	
		,, William Marsh,.....	52 1 10	
		,, William Peters,.....	6 1 83	
		,, Joseph Sheane,.....	47 2 83	
		,, John McKnight,.....	4 2 54	
		,, William Busby,.....	15 3 80	
		,, John Boulger,.....	9 2 94	
		,, John Griffiths,.....	5 2 41	
		,, Joseph Wilkins,.....	9 2 49	
		,, John Dalton,.....	14 2 33	
		,, William Healy,.....	10 1 42	
		,, George Bingham,.....	8 1 39	
		,, Francis McLean,.....	36 1 40	
		,, Robert Coleman,.....	1 — 93	
		,, Edward Cassidy,.....	17 3 50	
		,, James Wilson,.....	4 2 85	
		,, John Morton,.....	9 2 23	
		,, Edward Cooke,.....	16 3 20	
		,, John Woods,.....	33 1 —	
		,, Thomas McCoy,.....	2 3 06	
		,, John Lovell,.....	13 2 72	
		,, Edward Howe,.....	47 2 03	
		,, Peter Leach,.....	20 — 87	
		,, John Webb.....	19 3 —	
		,, Robert Collett,.....	11 — 46	
		,, John Flood,.....	17 1 07	
		,, William Mildrum,.....	29 1 4...	
		,, Francis Bouncer,.....	9 — 95	
		,, James Newman.....	3 2 33	
		,, Francis McC...		

EN sited.		BY WHOM DEPOSITED.	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES.	AMOUNT.			REMARKS.
,	29th	Lieut. R. O. Meriton Adjutant of the Bombay European Regiment	Private Thomas McCaw,	6	3	29	
			,, Walter Gordon,	4	—	41	
			,, Robert Fleming,	9	3	95	
			,, James Hampson,		3	84	
			,, Daniel Salmon,	14	2	56	
			,, James Leach,	10	2	48	
			,, James Rothwell,	11	—	54	Paid the 18th Jan. 1823 to R. Woodhouse Esq. Regr. and Administrator.
			,, William Wells,	14	2	22	
			,, John Pauly,	8	3	20	
			,, John Fleet,	11	3	68	
			,, William Ogilvie,	13	—	84	
			,, Alexander Munroe,	24	1	05	
			,, Allen Galbraith,	10	—	98	
June,	28th	Major James Salter, in Charge of the 1st 8th Regiment	Serjeant Sharp, of the said Corps	593	—	75	Unclaimed.
July,	6th	Surgeon D. S. Young	Captain Hollis of the 4th Regiment N. I.	6,335	1	50	
"	8th	Major Charles Freeman, Commanding A. J. Brigade.	Captain Topauder,	982	1	25	Paid the 3d Dec. 1822, to G. Osborn, Administrator.
"	10th	Lieut. Col. Richard Whish, Commanding 1st Battalion Artillery	Fifer Archibald Burt,	9	—	78	
			Bombardier Robert Braby,	16	3	60	
			Gunner Richard Window,	18	1	20	
			,, John Pomeroy,	22	1	21	
			,, John McDonald,	10	1	48	
			,, Abraham Daken,	13	3	50	
"	13th	Major Samuel Strover, in Charge of the 2d Battalion Artillery	Serjeant Patrick Mathews,	81	1	88	Paid the 18th January 1823, to Richard Woodhouse Esq. Registrar and Administrator.
			,, William Brown,	23	—	—	
			,, Rush Baker,	63	—	44	
			,, John McIntyre,	7	2	85	
			,, Thomas Knipe,	27	—	06	
			,, John Bowe,	4	2	03	
October,	8th	Robert Harman, Paymaster of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons	Lieut. W. H. R. Lindsey, of the same Corps.	1,485	1	28	Ditto the 24th December 1822, to ditto ditto.
"	"	Captain F. Schuler, of the Artillery	Drummer Eaves, of the 2d Company 2d Bat. Art.	12	—	61	Unclaimed.
"	"	Major G. Sale, of His Majesty's 4th Light Drag.	Doctor William O'Donel, of the said Corps	3,149	2	84	Paid the 8th Nov. 1822, to R. Woodhouse Esq. Regr. & Admr
Nov.	20th	Lieut. Thomas Leighton, Major of Brigade in Candeish	Lieutenant Colonel W. Imlack C. B.	3,657	—	—	Ditto the 11th Dec. 1822, to F. Stevenson, & T. Lighton, Extrs.
"	"	Captain Julius G. Griffith, of the Regiment of Artillery	Lieut. Col. Henry Wm. Sealy, of the same Corps.	10,86	1	61	Do. 2d Dec. 1822, to R. Woodhouse Esq. Registrar and Admr.
"	"	Lieut. C. D. Blachford, Adjutant of the 2d Troop H. A.	Corporal Samuel Fishers.	67	1	53	
"	"	Lieut. Colonel J. Wilson, Commanding 2d Regiment Light Cavalry	Gunner Thomas Sherrocks,	8	2	80	
"	22d	Lieut. M. C. Decluzeau, Adj. of the 2d Bat. Art.	Leiut. Charles Terrington, of the said Corps	1,599	—	—	
			Gunner Dennis O'Neil,	11	1	63	
			,, William Doyle,	36	2	94	
"	"	Lieut. J. Watts, Adj. of the Bombay European Regiment	,, William Bovis,	19	—	94	Unclaimed.
			Private John Chapman,	26	1	54	
"	26th	Lieut. Colonel Richard Whish, Commanding 1st Battalion Artillery	Gunner Joshua Knight,	21	3	28	
			,, Joseph Capman,	14	—	—	
			,, Thomas Gibbs,	33	3	49	
			,, Oven Mathews,	8	2	61	
			,, John Dougan,	1	2	13	
Dec.	2d	Major G. Sale, of His Majestys 4th Light Dragoons	Captain Jarmy of the said Corps,	1,519	1	34	Paid the 18th Jan. 1823 to R. Woodhouse Esq. Regr. & Admr.
"	12th	Lieut. Colonel William Turner, Commanding 1st Regiment L. C.	Cornet George Richardson, of the same Corps.	1,762	—	—	Do. the 29th ditto to ditto ditto.
1823							
January,	2d	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. ditto.	64	3	—	
"	24th	Captain G. T. Gordon, Senior Officer in Charge of the 2d Regiment L C	Cornet Clay	2,300	—	—	Unclaimed.
"	30th	Lieut. Colonel William Turner, Commanding 1st Regiment L C	Lieut. Henry Conyngham, of the same Corps.	151	—	—	

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
21st January 1823.

ERRORS EXCEPTED
B. DOVETON,
Dep, Acct. Gen. in Charge.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

THE Governor in Council having reason to apprehend, that an extensive system of smuggling is successfully carried on, by the numerous country Craft of all descriptions, resorting to this port, particularly during the night, is pleased to revive the regulations established by the Governor in the year 1768 and to prohibit all communication whatever with the shore, from Country Craft, from dusk in the evening, until sun rise in the morning, unless under special permission, to be granted either by the Custom Master, the Superintendent of the Police or the Town Major.

2d As the Boats which ply in the roads as Bum boats are under no regulation, the Governor in Council further directs that no boats ply in that Capacity from the Custom Master who will order all such boats as he furnishes with permits to be numbered and registered, and require them to repair to Musjed Bunder, or such other place as he may direct, at sun set, after which none are to ply without particular leave obtained for that purpose, on pain of forfeiting their privilege of plying in the harbour, neither must they at any time go between the Dock and Pier Heads, without express permission.

3d To give effect to these regulations, an Establishment of Boats has been allowed to the Master.

By Order of the Hon'ble Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Secretary to Government.

શરકારી જાહેર ખબર આપે

એવીજે ફેટલાક ગાંમમાંનાં નાંહાંનાં મોટા મછવા રાતની વખત બંનદરમાં આવીને દાખલ થાએછે તેથી જકાતમાં ઘનો ઘટો થાએછે તેકરતાં હુનરાવલ ગાવરનર ફોશલ મધે જોવામાં આવીહુ તેથી હોકમ કીધો એવોજે શંને ૧૭૬૮ અંગરેજીમાં શરકાર કાએદો થએલોછે તે આગલ જારી રાખીને શાંજથીતે દારો હુજે તાંહાં શુધી ગાંમટી મછવાની વેવાટ આએ બંદરમાં મનાજ કીવીછે પંણ જે મછવાને કશટમ આશતર અથવા કોતવાલ તથા ટોન મેજર એહુનો હોકમ હશે તેહુને આવુ જવુ *

જે મોટો ગાંમમોટ ફેવાજને બંદરમાં કરતી હશેને જેકેદ કરેછે તેથી હુનરાવલ ગાવરનર ફોશલ કરીથી હોકમ કરેછે એવોજે કશટમ આશતરનો હોકમ વગરે ગાંમમોટ કરવાની કશટમ આશતર હોકમ આપશે તેપર આંક ચુકીને કશટમ આશતર દકતરમાં લખશે તેમોટો પંણ શાંજ થયા પછે મશીદ બંદર અથવા બીજી જગો કશટમ આશતરનો હોકમ પરમાંણે આવીએ શાંજ થયા પછે કોઇ પરમાનગી વગરે વેવાટ કરવી નહી કદાચને હોકમ મગરે વેવાટ કીધાથી તે મોટને બંદરમાં વેવાટ કરવા નહી ને વચમાં ગોઠી તથા ઘકા અહી મ વગરે જવુ નહી *

ત રાખવા શાકુ મોટો રાખ

દંય એલીછે—તા. ૨૬ મી નવેમબર શંને ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી *

(ખરી નકલછે)

વીલીઅમ જારજ બરડ
આકટીગ કાલેકટર કશટમનો

શ્રી મંબજ ની કશટમ હાકુશ
તા. ૮ મી ફેબરીવારી શંને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી

શ્રી

ભરમજીભાણીર ખેમરછેજે

કેજીજે મીતેમ ગાપંતજે મછમ થેત મચજે મત્રીચે બમઈ ંધછમં ત એણેમ ઘકેજ છેતાત તેણેમજમ મછમશીમત છગા ઘકુત છેતઘછે મ્ય પુમ્ય છમમઘજ ગપરમર મ્રેબમત છીમેત ઘજેં ત્યાજ કુબ્મમ મરમબી મ્ય છેમજે બમ ૧૭૬૮ ઇંગ્રેજીમઈ ભરમર મણેત મછમ્ન ઘછે તો પુ ન્ય ક્યાજી ઠેણેમ ંધ્યામ્રપાશીમ તેણીપજ ટીગપે તોપાપેતો ગાપબી મચબ્યાચી પછીપજ યા ંધછમંત મ મઈ બેડ ઘછે ડરંજી ક્યામચબ્યા

ક્ય વેબમેજર યાચી ડબપબગી ક બેજ ત્યાજે યાજેં મજેં

ક્યા બ્રેબી ંધ્યામ્રબેઠ મ્બણુમ ંધછ મ્રમત મીમત બબ્તીજ ત્યા બેમ્રબેજ મી ચતાત ત્યાજ છમમઘજ ગપરમર મ્રેબ બજ પુન્ય ઘમ્મ મ્રમબપીતાત છેબી બે મજંમબમ્તરચે ઘમ્બે પીમ ંધ્યામ્ર બેઠ મ્બણુમ મીમ્રે બેણાત મછી ઘ ણી ક્યાબેબીજ મીમ્રયાચી મજંમ મમ્તમ ઘમ્મ બેતીજ ત્યાણપમ ંધછમત ઘણેમ મજંમબમ્તર છમ્મમંત ડછી તીજ ત્યા બેબીછી ંધ્યામ્રજ મછમ્યા ંતમ મછીજ ંધછબી મીક્ષા ડીજરે મમ્રની મજંમબમ્તરચે ઘમ્બે પ્રમ બે યાજેં ંધ્યામ્રજ મછમ્યાંતજ્ર બ્રેણી ડબપબગી છીપજે પછીપજ મમ્રબી મહાચીત ઘમ્બેપીમ્ર પછીપજ બેમ્યાજ ત્યા બેબીજ ંધછમત પછી પજ મજંબેણાર મછી ઘણી બમમ્યા ન ગોથી પ ઇમ્ર બેબે બેમંબર્ પ મ્ર પીમ મછી ણજે

ઘ ંધંડીઘમ્ત મ્રબેપબ્યામબગીતાં બે

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

ળી ઉપરના સ્થળે તારીખ
થાની તારીખ સવાર પહેલે તારીખ
૨૬ સપ્ટેમ્બર સન ૧૮૧૧ ઈંગ્રેજી
(કેટલી સમય પહેલે)
લિઈસ્ટર ક્યાર્ષ ઘર્ડ
વાસ્તોગ સ્પ્રેસ્ટર્ સ્થળચા
શ્રી ઊપરથી સ્થંભોડ
તારીખ ૮ ફ્રેબ્રુવરી
સન ૧૮૨૩ ઈસવી

Advertisement.

On MONDAY the 17th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
Will be Sold by Public Auction
AT THE
MILITARY STO[illegible]
NEAR THE [illegible] BARRACKS.
Sundry [illegible]serviceable *Condemned*
BARRACK STORES
belonging to the Hon'ble Company.
A LIST
WHEREOF MAY BE SEEN AT THIS OFFICE.

THE lots to be paid for and carried away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first Puchaser.

W. MORISON,
Barrack Master

BOMBAY,
BARRACK MASTER'S OFFICE
7th Feb. 1823.

By Order of the Military Board,
P. FEARON,
Sec. Military Board.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
12th February, 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOM
IN MEADOW STREET
THIS DAY the 15th,

A SMALL Collection of Oriental and Classical Books, and various other articles, the property of Gentlemen about leaving the Presidency.

ALSO,

Will be put for sale, three Excellent saddle Horses, the property of a gentleman who has no larger occasion for them.

Bombay, 13*th February* 1823.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND WILL BE DELIVERED
On MONDAY next, the 17th inst.
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY KALENDAR
AND
REGISTER
FOR THE YEAR
1823
WITH
AN ALMANACK,
PRICE 10 *BOMBAY RUPEES.*

Bombay Courier Office 15th Feb. 1823.

KEMPT AND CO,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 17th instant.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
(Not the 12th and followings days as before advertised.)
AT
PALM MOUNT,
THE VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY
OF
Alexander Bell Esq.
(*EMBARKED FOR EUROPE,*)
CONSISTING OF

A VARIETY of Modern Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queens-Ware. Chandeliers, Wall Shades, Globe Lamps, Tables, Chairs, Cots, Couches, &c. &c. &c. Horses, Carriages; a choice selection of Books;

And a stock of superior Wine, amongst which is 70 dozen of fine old L. P. Madeira, and 3 Pipes of very fine L. P. Madeira in Wood imported in 1814, 1816 and 1817.

Catalogues may be had on application.

A Curricle & Saddle Horse will be disposed of by private contract, should a purchaser offer previous to the sale.

Bombay, 15*th February* 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT A BUNGALOW
ON THE ESPLANADE,
NEXT BUT ONE TO
COL. COWPER'S,
On Saturday, the 15th Instant,
THE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY
OF
Geo. Blair Esq.
OF THE CIVIL SERVICE,
QUITTED THE PRESIDENCY FOR ENGLAND
Consisting of

MODERN Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Couches, Wine, Beer, &c. &c.

AT NOON
WILL BE SOLD

A Curricle with Harness, Complete.

Sale will commence at 11 A. M.

N. B—A List of the above may be seen at *Kempt and Co's.*

Bombay 15th February 1823

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 3d of March,
AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON
ON THE PREMISES,

A SUBSTANTIAL and well built Bungalow in good repair, with the unexpired period of the leave of the ground on which it is built, and the Garden surrounding it, measuring together 248½ square bargas.

Situate on the East side of the Mount road immediately opposite to the House lately built by Limjee Cawasjee Banajee sett.

The title deeds may be seen on application to Messrs. KEMPT & Co.; and conditions of sale learnt.

The Premises can be viewed at any time.

Bombay, 15*th Feb.* 1823.

FOR SALE
AT
MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.

A VERY Handsome DENNET, built to order by Harawell of Calcutta, a desirable conveyance for a Gentleman requiring a Carriage of the kind.

Bombay, 13*th February* 1823.

Sale by Auction
HUMPHREYS AND YOUNG
WILL POSITIVELY SELL, WITHOUT RESERVE,
On THURSDAY the 20th Inst.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

THE whole of their remaining Stock of ready made Furniture, Brass and Ironmongery, Chintzes for Furniture, Planks, and Sundry other Articles.

The following is a list of their ready made Furniture viz.

1 Billiard Table, 12 feet by 6, complete with Balls, maces and Cues.
1 Ditto do. 10 feet by 5 do.
1 Sett of dining Tables for 20 people, Mahogany tops on Pillar and Claw feet with handsome Castors.
1 Sett do. do. for 16 people same as above.
1 Sett of black wood do. for 16 people.
1 Sett of Jack wood do. for 12 or 14 do.
1 Sett do. second hand for 16 people.
1 Handsome Mahogany Oval Table, on Pillar and Claw feet.
1 do. do. Round do.
1 do. do. do. do.
1 do. Jackwood do. 6 feet in diameter do.
1 Mahogany round writing Table with drawers, covered with Green Cloth.
1 do. do. do. do.
1 do. round blackwood breakfast Table.
1 do. do. Oval do.
1 Pair of Handsome Mahogany Bookcases.
1 do. do. Blackwood
2 Handsome Mahogany Wardrobes.
1 do. do. Blackwood do.
2 do. do. Jackwood do.
3 Handsome Mahogany Chests of Drawers with Plated handles.
1 do. Jackwood with brass handles.
1 do. do. the top drawer a Secretary.
2 Sleeping Chairs, with Morrocco Leather cushions.
1 Folding Screen covered with Green Silk.
2 Handsome Mahogany ideboards.
2 do. do. Cellarets.
2 [illegible] dressing Tables
3 Mahogany Tea Caddys on Pillars and Claws, with handsome cut Glass Sugar Basons.
3 Jackwood Cots with Bedding and Curtains.
4 Dozen Chairs of sorts.
1 Pair of Couches covered with Yellow Damask and Nankeen covers.
1 Pair Foot Stools for ditto.
3 Washing Stands.
7 Pannell Doors with Frames and 5 Venitian Windows with ditto complete with locks. hinges and bolts.

The Articles may be viewed any day, previous to the Sale.

Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, brass Ware and Iron mongery to be sold after 1 o'clock each day. Terms Cash & the goods to be cleared away in 3 days, or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Bombay, 15*th February* 1823.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL
COACH BIULDER
HAS FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A HANDSOME Coach, built by the well known House of MESSRS. STEWART & Co. of Calcutta, painted a rich brown, brass mountings, with back front & quarter lights, and finished in the first style of elegance, which Mr. M. can recommend as a sound good piece of work as he has seen in Bombay, and will hold himself responsible for the repairs, for one twelve month, that may take place in a fair way! One second hand Barouch, and Shigrampo; Mr. M. has also of his own building, a new elegant Chariot, Curricle, and Shigrampo, and several second hand conveyances.

Mr. M. has for sale on commission an Arab Horse, goes well in Saddle or Harness, the property of a Gentleman gone to sea; price Rs. 350.

Baboola 14*th Feb.* 1823.

Byramjee Cowasjee.

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has just received from the Gulph, another fine lot of

ARABIAN
HORSES,
AT
BHENDY BAZER ROAD,

Among which are some very Promising ones for the Turf.

Bombay 10*th February.*

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWN
UNDER THE ADMIRAL'S HOUSE
IN DADY'S BUILDINGS
And lately imported
FROM CALCUTTA,

THIRTY Pipes of OLD MADEIRA, at.....Rs. 500 *pr. Pipe.*
Twenty half Pipes of
INDIA MARKET, at Rs. 150 "½ *Pipe*

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,
"TERMS: *Cash.*"

Bombay 14*th December* 1822.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A BENGAL built Shigram with a pair of strong and active Arab Horses, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, fitted with new Harness and lately thoroughly repaired.

Apply to Messrs. Baxter and Co.

ALSO

A few copies of the latest East India Register.

Bombay, 15*th February* 1823.

To Be Raffled for
AS SOON AS THE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS IS FILLED UP,
At Messrs. Baxter & Co,
A SET OF THE
NEW
ENCYCLOPÆDIA
BRITANNICA,
IN 20 VOLS.

WITH 9 Supplementary numbers continued to the latest period.

Scheme, 40 Tickets at 20 Rupees each.

Bombay, 15*th February* 1823.

STEWARD WANTED.

FOR a ship about to proceed to Europ[illegible]
A person duly qualified will meet liberal encouragement.

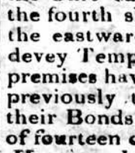
Passage to Europe
THE FINE SHIP
ALMORAH,
THOMAS WINTER,
COMMANDER,

WILL sail early in M[illegible] for Liverpool. She has excellent accommo[illegible]dations. and a Surgeon of the Royal Navy, has undertaken the medical duty during the voyage.

Apply [illegible] to Captain WINTER on board, or to RITCHIE STEUART and Co. at whose office a plan of her Cabins may be seen.

Bombay 8*th February* 1823.

For Freight or Passage
TO
LONDON
THE FINE NEW TEAK BUILT SHIP
DUKE OF BEDFORD,
BURTHEN 750 *TONS,*
CAPT. F. A. CUNYNGHAM,



WILL sail about the 20th February, and has room for a few Tons of light Goods only. This ship carries an experienced Surgeon, and has very superior accommodations for Passengers. For further particulars, apply to the Commander on board, or to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and Co.

Bombay 31*st January* 1823.

A CARD.

MR. LONGLANDS begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the settlement that he has an assistant in his academy, for the Tuition of young gentlemen *only*. The undermenioned are the terms.

Boarders,.....per month		Rs. 45
Day Scholars, ...	ditto	5
Parlour Boarders,..	ditto	50
in addition		
Navigation, ...	ditto	8
French, ...	ditto	6
Latin, ...	ditto	5

Mr. L. has two Chronometers for Sale, one by Barraud, the other by Brookbanks, going very regularly.

Bombay 1*st February* 1823.

LOST
ON OR ABOUT THE 10*TH INSTANT.*

A LARGE Wire hair'd Terrier Bitch, with cropt tail and ears; has a large head and long back; answers to the name of Bitch or Bick.—Any person who will bring the same to the Courier Office, shall be handsomely rewarded.

P. S. At the time the Bitch disappeared she had an eruption under her throat.

Bombay 15*th February* 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT NARONJEE DAMOOLJEE Purvoe of Bombay, purchased from his Brother RAGOONATHJEE DAMOOLJEE on the 1st of May 1821, the half share of the dwelling House, situated in the Oart called Gawanswer, together with the fourth share of the said Oart, situated to the eastward of the Parell road near Calbadevey Temple, and to announce that if the premises have been mortgaged to any person previously to that date, they will produce their Bonds and Vouchers within the space of fourteen days from this date to him *Hurrysunker Naranjee* in the Chief Secretary's office, on failure whereof no [illegible] or claims will be admitted by th[illegible]

Bombay 14*th* [illegible]

Advertise[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GI[illegible]

THAT DAVIDASS VEERC[illegible] has lately purchased of MALU[illegible] MEVOW widow and administratrix of *Jewandass Doollubdass*, a vacant Ground Situated within the Towu walls of Bombay, for Rupees (836) in Batteas street bounded on the East by the public Road, on the west by the Ground belonging to the said Davidass Veerchund, and on the North by the House also of the said Davidass Veerchund, and on South by the House of E[illegible] jee Rustomjee *Bottle Walla*; any per[illegible] persons having any claim, demand wise interested therein are to [illegible] the same at the office of [illegible] GAN Esq. within f[illegible] from the date hereof, or [illegible] will be precluded there[illegible]

E[illegible]

[illegible] ખ્રીલાતંન·નાંમે·આકલખ્મીવકુ·પાશેથી·
ખાલી·જગો·રુપીયા (૮૩૬) વાશતે·વેચા
તી·લીધીછે—એે·જગો·શ્રી·ફ્રોટમાં·ત્રાઠી
આની·ગલીમાંછે—એેનાં·કુટુંબન·દશા·કુપ
ર·એેકોટો·રશતોછે—એેનાં·આઠમંન·દશા·
કુપર·દેવીદાશ·વીરચંદની·ખાલી·જગોછે—
[illegible]·દશા·કુપર·દેવીદાશ·વીરચંદનુ
મકરછે—એેનાં·દખણા·દશા·કુપર·એેદલજી
રુશટમજી·બાટલીવાલાનુ·કહેરછે—એે·કુપ
ર·કુરએેક·લોક·અગાર·લોકોનો·દાવપે·અ
ગાર·બંકેલુ·અગાર·ફ્રોજનો·લાગા·પોચતો·
કોએેતો·તે·ધણીઓએે·આજથી·દીન ૧૪
ની·મુદતમાં·આવીને·મીશતર·વીલીઅમ·
આશળરનર·મારઝીન·શાકિબની·કારીશ
માં·જાકેર·કરે—તેમારપછી·એે·દાવો·કબુ
લ·કરશે·નકી *

તા· ૧૪ મી·ફેબ્રુઅરીવારી ૧૮૨૩

Advertisment.

ALL persons having any claims or demands on the state of SAHEB CAWN BIN DAWOOD CAWN, late of Bombay MAHOMEDAN inhabitant, are hereby requested to send in the particulars of their claims to JOSEY WOODA-UNKER JUGNASWER the Admini trator to the said estate, on or before the 31st day of March next; and in default whereof no claim shall be admitted,—Dated 14th Feb. 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Admin stration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of JOHN SNAITH WATSON. merchant, one of the copartners in the House of Messrs. LUGRIN & Co. deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, February 5th 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of CHARLES TERRINGTON late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, February 5th 1823

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of RICHARD HITCHINGS late a Private Assistant to the Resident at Bushire deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE)

Bombay, February 5th 1823.

Advertisement.

[illegible]TION hath been made to the [illegible] Court of the Recorder [illegible] of adminis ration of [illegible]oods, Chattels, Rights [illegible]. MILFORD late a [illegible]ilitary service of the Hon'ble [illegible]ompany on their Madras Establis[illegible]t deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUS).

Bombay, 5th February 1823.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I was gratified by reading in one of your [illegible]bers, a letter respecting the difficulty of [illegible]mittances to England. The subject [illegible] of great importance, and, it is [illegible] that those who most severe[illegible]ard to the proper autho[illegible]al, praying for relief, in[illegible] growling, which by the by, is very infectious, and of no avail. Their prayer would, if moderate, I should suppose be readily attended to, because in the first place it would be doing justice, and in the second it would enable many an industrious, and humane tho' poor soldier, to remit to his family, a small portion of his pay, which the general pressure of the times in our native country renders in many cases necessary.

A Cadets *pay* is I believe 4sh. & 2d. sterling per diem, & at the present rate of exchange, a subaltern, after 15 or twenty years service, draws 2 Bombay Rupees, equal to about 3 shillings and two pence! The anomaly is too apparent to dwell on,

I am

"A SUFFERER"

BOMBAY,
2D February 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH FEBRUARY 1823.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

At Rajcote.

Lieutenant John Worthy, Adjutant of the 2d Batt. 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Line Adjutant, in succession to Powell, appointed a Major of Brigade, Date of appointment 7th January 1823.

2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant H. N. Corsellis, to be Adjutant, in succession to Worthy, appointed Line Adjutant. 7th. Jan. 1823.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1823.

Assistant Surgeon C. Ducat, and Cadet G Constable having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the licensed Ship Milford, on the 3d Instant, and having produced, the former his covenant as an Assistant Surgeon, and the lat er a certificate of his appointment as a Cadet of Infantry for this Presidency, they are admitted as such from that date.

Mr. Constable is promoted to Ensign; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The following Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of their health, for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

Lieut. R. Home, 2d Batt. 7th Regiment N. I.
Ensign E. Neville, 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I.
Ensign A. Ore, Bombay European Regiment.

The Hon rable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Assistant Surgeon Ducat, to act for Mr. Hathway in the charge of the Lunatic Asylum.

Major D. Campbell, 2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I to be President of the Committee of Survey.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Captain J. W. Lester of the 16th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following paragraphs of the Honorable Court's letter of the 21st August last. viz.

4th. We have permitted Lieutenant Charles Waddington of your Establishment, to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency, of the first Company's Ships of next season 1822 | 23.

5th. Mr. David Ormond has our permission to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon; and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, his rank will be settled at a future time.

6th Lieutenant Bernard McMahon has our permission to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

Bombay Castle, 8th Feb. 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the order issued by Colonel Willoughby Cotton, on the 1st of this month, directing Captain Brown to continue to act as Quarter Master of Brigade at Poonah, until the arrival of Lieutenant Willoughby

Bombay Castle, 11th Feb. 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. J. Sinclair of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, vice Ritherdon proceeded to Europe.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Spencer of the 2d Battalion 3d Regt. Native Infantry, to superintend the public works at Sattara from the 1st of the present month,' till the end of June next.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Samuel Sproule Esquire, to be 2d Member of the Medical Board, vice Meek resigned the service & returned to Europe.

Superintending Surgeon Mardon to be 3d Member of the Medical Board, vice Sproule promoted.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

10th February 1823.

MAJOR ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, to be Collector in Candiesh.

Mr. William J. Lumsden, to be Collector at Surat.

Mr. John H. Cherry, to be Collector at Ahmedabad.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

11th February 1823.

Captain J. Briggs, the Political Agent in Candiesh, to be Resident at Sattara, vice Grant returned to Europe.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1823.

In the absence of any arrival from England, we have endeavoured to fill our columns with such matter both of local and general interest, as we think most likely to interest our readers.

The Charlotte, Captain Stevenson sails this day for Hamburg. She carries the headquarters of H, My's 24th Regiment to be landed at Portsmouth, where she will also deliver her packets.

We are sorry to find that the reported loss of the H. C Ship Regent, Captain Norfor, is but too well confirmed. Captain Johnson of the Boa Fortuna, which arrived on Saturday last from Penang, has favored us with the following account of this melancholy occurrence.

The H. C. Ship Regent was lost on the Luban Shoal on the 30th October last. Previous to this she had struck upon a shoal and lost her rudder; a heavy gale afterwards came on, and they bore up for Manilla; she soon made the land, but having got too close to clear it, let go an anchor which immediately parted; four others were let go, but finding the ship was driving, they cut away all her masts; notwithstanding which, the violence of the gale drove her on shore. All the crew, excepting four men, were saved and are at Manilla. A part of her cargo had also been saved, and a great deal was plundered by the inhabitants of Luban. The Zenobia was also driven on shore on the Meraveiles, off the entrance of the bay of Manilla, but the wind shifted suddenly and blew a heavy gale from the land, by which she was driven off again and got safe into Manilla. The French Ship Four Brothers, arrived at Singapore on the 23d December with the above intelligence.

The Bombay Castle, Capt. Hutchinson, from China the 22d Dec. anchored in the harbour on Thursday evening. She brings no news of importance; Bombay Cotton was quoted at 8 T. 5 m. per p cul, & Malwa Opium, 1250 to 1280 Dollars per Chest, but the sale very dull.—We are sorry to learn that Captain Sanders, of the H. C. S. Orwell died on the 8th December, at Canton.

The following proclamation issued by the Viceroy of Canton in consequence of the late fire, is a curious document. It was sent to a private friend of ours, by Mr. Goddart the Austrian Consul at Canton, and may be consider'd authentic.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Joo-yuen, published 14, *Nov.* 1822.

Ching, A Member of the Military Board at Pekin a censor belonging to the Board of general Inspection; a Tetuch of Canton Province and superintendant of the Grain Tax &c. Hereby issues a general Proclamation, with the utmost earnestness on such a subject.

On the 18th and 19th days of the 9th Moon of this year, in consequence of a Fire occasioned by a Shopman, when a wind blew and the fire became furious, it was impossible for Man strength to produce any effect in arresting the progress of the flames. They spread and consumed Shops and Houses and Hongs to a number that exceeded two thousand four huudred, and maimed and wounded men to the amount of several times ten, and destroyed the property of Merchants and Foreigners to the value of several hundreds of thousands of tens of thousands.

The former gayety and glory of Canton was all at once consumed like the gaudy Insect that rushes into the burning flame, such an event has not taken place for several hundred years.

You Gentlemen, Merchants, Poor Natives and Foreigners, who have suffered this Heaven-sent-calamity are not the only Persons whose Hearts are grieved and wounded. I the Jooyuen, since my Ears heard it and my Eyes saw it, have not for a moment ceased to feel bodily pain and mental anguish an account of it.

But the Proverb says "of every drink and every filled cup are none, that are not previously fixed by fate." This judgement of Fire was no doubt occasioned by the influences of the numerical destiny of the *Pearl River*, (which runs past the city and Suburbs) But I desire that you all, Gentlemen, Merchants poor natives and foreigners with every one guilty, to submit to a righteous destiny. Do not sorrow, grieve, lament and sigh, you must not repine at Heaven, nor criminate man, and so in vain add to your trouble and vexation. But it is incumbent on you to receive the warning from *Heaven* above. Repent of your sins, examine yourselves and aways preserve impressed on your mind the four words." *Heavenly principles, Good Heart*" and really acting according to these, you will not be ashamed before the discovering Gods, and no doubt the high Heaven will silently assist you. And how do you know but that the residue of fiery Flames shall re-arise in piles of gold, heaps of gems and riches and honors.

You that have the power, are hereby commanded to hasten and rebuild the original site and foundations, which you must not overstep to encroach on your neighbours, for if you do so great an offence you will be prosecuted and punished without mercy.

As to the poor, who have been burnt and have no dwelling. I have directed the local Magistrates to hasten and and draw out a list of their names, and give grain and exercise compassion.

As to those criminals who availed themselves of the Fire to rob, and plunder many have been taken and will be severely punished, and a [illegible]on search has been commenced for those not yet seized, so that not one of them may escape the net.

I have also appointed an additional number of Officers and Troops to patrol the streets night and day, that if hereafter any should act as incendiaries or robbers, it is allowed to country Gentlemen, to Scholars and Merchants, to poor natives, to constables and watchmen, to join the Military Officers and Soldiers to seize the culprits, to present them before the magistrates, and if the charges be proved they will be immediately cudgelled to death.

As to the Foreigners who have in Barks passed our seas several times ten thousand miles in width, to come to our celestial Empire to trade. In one morning their goods have been consumed by Fire and they have no settled place to roost nor rest, a case indeed much to be pitied. I hereby command all the Hong Merchants to act as is safe for the foreigners, and settle them in tranquil situations that none of them may be destitute of a place to live in. Let all the Military Officers, country Gentlemen, Merchants, poor Natives and foreigners, whom this may concern, yield obedience thereto. Do not oppose a special Proclamation. Taow Kwang, 2d year, 10th moon, 2d day.

DINNER GIVEN TO ALEXANDER BELL ESQ. MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

On Monday last (10th inst.) a numerous body of the friends of Mr. Bell, gave a dinner to that gentleman, at the Secretary's house in the fort, previous to his departure for England in the Columbia

The party consisted of about a hundred and fifty gentlemen, and the dinner and wines were excellent. Mr. Warden presided on the occasion; being supported on his right by Mr Bell and the Honorable the Governor, and on his left by Mr Prendergrast and Mr. Meriton; Mr. Irwin officiated as vice, supported by Sir Edward West, and General Smith.—On casting a glance around the table, we could not help indulging in pleasing anticipations of the evening's entertainment, from the presence of so many cheerful countenances.

The cloth being removed, the president, in succession, gave the usual constitutional toasts. In proposing the health of the King, he expressed his fears that the Royal Sovereign yacht, excellent as she is in all points, yet could scarcely be expected to make her appearance on this side of the Cape of Good Hope; nor could his Majesty's loyal subjects in this remote corner of his dominions, indulge any very sanguine expectations of beholding their sovereign arrayed, either in the Hindoo or Mussulman costume.

In proposing the next toast, "the Governor General of India," Mr. Warden took occasion to express his peculiar gratification in paying that tribute of respect to a school fellow and friend in so high an office; that arduous as must be the duty to any one, to occupy a chair that had been filled by the Marquis of Hastings, he felt confident that the talents, the long and approved experience, and the sound judgement of Mr. Adam would, be his reign short or protracted, enable him to transfer the sceptre of India to his successor, undiminished in lustre and in popularity.

Drank with three times three, and great applause.

On rising again, Mr. Warden besought the indulgence of the meeting whilst he adverted to those considerations which had influenced the friends of Mr. Bell, in offering this public tribute of their respect and esteem for his character, on his approaching retirement from this society. Such testimonials to the virtues of those who had, by their conduct, commanded or conciliated the good opinion of their fellow citizens, were not uncommon, either in this or our native country, and it was a practice attended with the most salutary effects. The aggrandizement of our empire in India and the foundations of its sovereignty over so vast a tract of country, and over so immense a population, had necessarily led to an augmentation of official and other institutions, to a consequent encrease of public functionaries, and to an ingress of great numbers of British subjects of all ranks and classes. Whether as a member of Government, observed Mr Warden, or as one of its executive officers—whether as a member of those professional establishments which have been formed, either for the external protection or internal administration of the country—whether as a member of a commercial body, or as an individual of the society; the character of all and each of us, had now become more subject to public scrutiny, and to the test of public opinion. That it was not to the vigilant controul of the ruling authorities at home, nor to that of a British public, that our conduct was now more exclusively responsible; but to the discriminating eyes of an Indian population, intensely bent on our character, and in an appreciation of the claims we possess, to the maintenance of that supremacy, of which we have laid the foundation. Having afforded to the native states of India, the most decisive proofs of

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURI

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page of the Paper.)

the overwhelming superiority of our arms,—having sheathed the sword—we had now the more difficult task to perform—to prove to India that PEACE HAS ITS VICTORIES AS WELL AS WAR.—(Applause)—to prove to India, that powerful as we have been in arms. we are equally powerful in peace; equally just and beneficent as legislators; equally impartial and merciful in administering the laws; equally fair and honorable in our dealings, and equally patient and forbearing in the toleration of religious prejudices. (Applause). That in thus upholding the national honor and reputation, we had all and each of us that respons bility imposed upon us in a greater or less degree—that it fell to the lot but of few, to incur any large share of that responsibility—it was a still more rare, it was a most extraordinary occurrence when the whole of that responsibility was thrown upon any single individual—and yet, remarked Mr. Warden, a memorable instance has occurred in our times and must be fresh in the recollection of you all. The instance in fact is now amongst us—where in fixing the destiny of a nation under circumstances of peculiar difficulty—requiring the foresight, the talents, the energies, the integrity and the fortitude of a mind of the highest order; the whole of that responsibility has been encountered by a single individual, with a success which a commanding genius could alone secure. (Applause). How far in either of those respects, any of us may have established any claims on the estimation of the community, the manifestation of the public feeling in associations like the present, constituted the most satisfactory test. Gentlemen, continued Mr. Warden, in the application of these observations to the occasion which has called us here together this evening, although I cannot bring Mr. Bell forward to your notice as one of those few fortunate individuals who has had the widest range afforded to the exercise of his talents, I can yet hold him forth as one who in a long official career, during an eventful period, has had his full share of labor and responsibility. If his services have not been of a brilliant character, they have yet been most useful; if they have not been eminently conducive to the aggrandizement of his country, they have yet proved substantially promotive of her best interests; if he has not obtained the thanks of the legislature, he has received from the government its distinguished approbation, from the Court of Directors the highest mark of confidence they can bestow on any of their servants; he has received from this society, in which he has so long moved be loved and respected, this merited and honorable testimony to his public and private worth; he has received moreover, what I had the gratification of witnessing this morning, an address from the Native inhabitants of this Island expressive of their deep regret at his approaching departure from this country and of their acknowledgments for his uniform kindness towards them during his long residence of thirty years in India; accompanied by a request that he would accept a token of their gratitude and of the confidence they have reposed in his integrity, infinitely more durable than either our libations or any tributary commendation of mine, can possibly prove; but we have all of us, Gentlemen, Natives as well as Europeans, had the attainment though by different means of the same object in view, a commemoration of the high estimation in which Mr. Bell is held by all classes of the community. In dismissing his public claims to our consideration, and contemplating Mr. Bell in the social and confidential relations of private life; I am satisfied, that I shall discharge my duty by an appeal to his heart to those around me who have partaken of his hospitality or enjoyed his friendship; it is an appeal which I am persuaded will go home to the hearts and feelings of you all; his hospitality has not been confined to the cold formalities of an interchange of civilities, it has not been limited to conciliation chiefly of the higher ranks of society who did not want his countenance or support, but it has been extended and liberally extended to those who stood the need of his protection, to the junior officers of all branches of the service. When I behold me Gentlemen, and perceive the crowd of those whom Mr. Bell has thus befriended, I cannot adduce a stronger proof of the loss Bombay will sustain, on the departure of such a member of our society.

You have all of you Gentlemen, at least all of you who are not strangers in Bombay, felt and acknowledged how much the hospitality of which you have partaken, has been enhanced by the candor and ingenuousness of his nature, by his cheerful and convivial disposition, by the manly independence and integrity of his principles, by the ingratiating urbanity of his manners, which, whilst it has rivetted the affections of his friends, has at the same time conciliated the attachment of all who have approached within the sphere of his attraction. There are qualities and perfections in human nature harmoniously uniting the links of social intercourse which are more powerfully felt than described; at least I must confess that I want the ability, even if I had nerve sufficient to dwell on the endearing recommendations of one with whom I have lived for so many years in terms of confidence and affection, especially at a moment when we are about to bid him adieu, probably for ever. I will therefore waive the attempt, and confidently appeal to your hearts in proposing the health of Mr. Bell.

The toast was received with enthusiasm, and was drank with the most rapturous plaudits.

As soon as the cheering had subsided, Mr. Bell rose, and spoke as follows—

GENTLEMEN,

I rise under a conflict of feelings of no ordinary nature, feelings which the honor you have just done me, and the conviction that this is most probably the last time I shall have the pleasure of enjoying your society, naturally give rise to.

I shall not attempt, Gentlemen, to follow your worthy chairman through the vast & discursive field in which he has ranged, vain would be any attempt on my part to emulate that display of eloquence which he has exhibited. I must content myself with the more humble path, and however deficient I may be in language to express the feelings of my heart, you will I trust do me the justice to believe in the sincerity of my expressions.

If, Gentlemen it has been my good fortune, in the situation which I have lately had the honor of filling in this settlement, to meet with the approbation of my superiors & of the society, the summit of my wishes has been attained. It has ever been my earnest endeavour to do my duty uprightly and conscientiously, & the highest proof I could have received that I have not been altogether unsuccessful, is the honorable testimony this day afforded me.

My worthy friend your Chairman, has adverted to the character I have sustained amongst you in the intercourse of private life, in a manner far beyond my deserts. Gentlemen, I have ever made it a rule to endeavour to conciliate the good will of those I have been destined to associate with, and it would be in me the height of ingratitude were I not, at this moment, to declare that whenever I may have had it in my power to shew any civilities to my young friends on their first arrival in this Country, I have been more than compensated by the pleasure I have enjoyed in their society, and by the gentlemanly demeanour I have ever experienced from them.

Gentlemen, the remembrance of this day will, throughout the remainder of my life, be associated with feelings of the highest gratification, and I shall carry with me to my grave the pleasing reflection that, after a long life spent in this Country, my retirement from it has been marked by this most flattering testimony of approbation, by those who are so justly enabled to appreciate the character I have sustained amongst you.

I cannot conclude, Gentlemen, without assuring you that in the selection which you have made to fill the Chair this evening, you have added to the obligation I feel myself under to you. The friendship which has so long subsisted between Mr. Warden and myself is well known to you all. Of his merits it is not my purpose now to speak, I shall hope to be allowed that opportunity in the course of the evening.

And now, Gentlemen, accept the fervent wishes of my heart that the Supreme dispenser of all good, may shower down his choicest blessings on you all; that health and happiness, unanimity and good will may ever reign amongst you, and that you may all live to experience that blessing which you have this day bestowed on me.

I beg to propose, with an assurance of my humble gratitude, health and happiness to the Society of Bombay.

Mr. Bell's speech was received throughout with great applause, & he resumed his seat amidst the cheering of the company.

Lieut Col. Brooks, with the felicity of oratorial talent for which that gentleman has always been distinguished, gave the healths of Mrs. Bell and her family.

Mr. Bell after a suitable reply; proposed the health of the Honorable M. Elphinstone Governor of Bombay.

Drank with three times three and loud cheers.

Mr. Elphinstone, in returning thanks, expressed his high esteem and respect for Mr. Bell, from whom as a colleague, he had on all occasions derived the most cordial and valuable co-operation.

Mr. Merlton, in a neat and appropriate speech, gave the health of the new Recorder, Sir Edward West.

Three times three and applause.

Sir Edward West returned thanks, and added that unknown as he was to the greater part of the gentlemen then present, he must attribute the compliment paid to him, in a great measure to their kindness, and to the situation which he had the honor to fill.

Mr. Bell, successively proposed the healths of Sir Charles Colville and the Bombay Army, and the heads of the different branches of the service; introducing each with remarks which strongly he spoke the feelings of regret under which he labored.

The president next gave, in a short speech, the health of another member of our society about to return to England—Dr. Meek.—The mention of this gentleman's name drew forth a peal of applause which spoke more strongly than language could describe, the high esteem in which he was held by the society.

Dr. Meek, in a reply which did honor both to his head and to his heart, gave vent to his feelings on the occasion, with a degree of sensibility which spread its influence over the whole party, and which will not be easily forgotten by those who heard him.

Mr. Warden proposed with a complimentary allusion to his distinguished merits, "the health of Major General Smith and the Poona division of the Army", which was replied to by the Major General; who took occasion at the same time to offer his testimony to the merits of the Bombay Army, in acknowledgment of the toast proposed by Mr. Bell.

Commodore Grant and the Squadron of India, by Mr. Irwin.

A prosperous voyage to the Columbia by Mr. Newnham.

Other toasts which our limits and recollection do not allow us to do justice to, led the way to Mr. Bell's concluding toast "The health of Mr. Warden" who had so ably and with so much honor to himself filled the chair that evening.

Several excellent songs, by members of the party, added not a little to the hilarity of the scene, and the emphatic words

> "Wha first beside his chair does fa!
> He is the King amang us three."

rung in our ears, as we retired from the room.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

POONAH RACES.

The Lancashire cup, value 100 Guineas, given by the officers of H. M. 47th Regt. for maiden Horses, Heats 2 miles, weight for age, Byculla Standard.

			yrs.	wt.	Hts.
Mr. Jameson's	G.	A. H. Tannajee	5	8 5	1 1
Capt. Bob's	B.	A. H. Rattler	6	8 12	3 2
Col. Warren's	G.	A. H. Imaum	5	8 5	Bol. dist
Capt. Spiller's	C.	A. H. Jack	aged	9 ,,	5 3
Lieut. Pratt's	G.	A. H. Shanks	do.	9 ,,	2 5
Mr. O'Key's	G.	A. H. D'Felix	do.	9 ,,	Dist.
Mr. Malet's	B.	A. H. Winterslow	5	8 5	Drawn
Mr. Deverell's	C.	A. H. Youngster.	5	8 5	4 4
Mr. Hughe's	G.	A. H. Gustavus	5	8 5	Bol. dist.

1st Heat, a good start; Shanks led for the first mile, when Tannajee, Youngster and Rattler came up, and these horses ran beautifully together 'till the turn in, when Tannajee shot a head and won with ease.

TIME 4 10.

2d. Heat, Jack led from the post and kept a head for the first mile, when Tannajee came up and these two horses ran Head and Girths the next half mile, Jack leading, but on coming up the rise, Tannajee took the lead and won handsomely. Rattler also passed Jack within 100 yards of the winning post and beat him by a neck.

TIME 4 14.

As the Bolters were not seen after leaving the starting post, "Imaum" was supposed to have gone to Muscat. "Gustavus" to Sweden, and "Don Felix" to join the Spanish Patriots.

SAME DAY.

A Colt's Plate of Rs. 500. from the fou
all colts, heats 1¼ miles.

Mr. James n's.	G	A. C. Fitz James	8 5 1 1
Mr. Newnham's	C.	A. C. Nigel	8 1 3 3
Mr. Crawfords	B.	A. H. Rob Roy	8 8 2 2

1st Heat, Fitz James led and won with eas
TIME 3 6.

2d Heat, Nigel drawn, Fitz James won in his usual style.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Robert Hurle, 9th Regiment.
Lieut. & Qr. Mr. Brown, 1st | 4th N. I.
Surgeon J. McAdam, B. E. Regt.
Major Mayne, Dep. Qr. Mr. Gen.
Lieut. Jameson, 2d | 9th Regt.
Surgeon C. Geraud.
Captain E. Mundy Wood,
DEPARTURES.—Captain H. A. Henry, 2d | 7th,
Captain A. Hervey, S. A. Commissary Gen. Bengal Establishment.
Captain W. K. Lester, Commissary of Stores.
Lieut. G. Swemlow Bengal Artillery.
Lieut. J. Johnson.
Lieut. G. Bullock, 3rd Cavalry.

Nautical Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 13th Ship Bombay Castle, Captain Charles Hutchinson, from China, left 22d December 1822.
Do. 14th Ship Carron, Captain Thomas McCarthy, from Calcutta, left 4th January 1823.
Do. Ship Elizabeth, Captain Daniel Robertson, from Calcutta.
Do. Ship Hydros, Nacqeodah Aboobuker, from Penang.

Passenger per Bombay Castle.
Lieut. Barnes, H. C. Marine.

Passenger per Carron.
William Erskine, Esq.

Passenger per Ship Elizabeth.
Lieut. Lovatt, Royal Artillery.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 9th Ship Portsea, Captain Edw. Worthington, to Madras and Bengal.
Do. 11th Ship King George the Fourth, (*Free Trader*) Captain S. W. Clarke, to London.
Do. 12th Ship Columbia, (*Free Trader*) Captain J. Chapman, to London.

Passengers by the Portsea.
Mrs. Blair,—Mr. Blair,—Sir Ralph Rice.

Passengers by King George, the Fourth
Mrs. and Miss Barlow.—Lieutenant Hannah,—Lieut. McReal,—Asst. Surgn. Graham,

Passengers by the Columbia.
Alexander Bell, Esq.—Doctor S. Meek,—Wm. Henry Wathen Esq.—George M. Blair Esq.—Captain J. H. Lestor, 2 | 26th Bengal N. I. Lieut. Home,—Lieut. Bell.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.]—H. M. Ship Tees from Penang 16th January.
DEPARTURE.]—Brig Dolphin, Captain East, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—January 24th Ship Flora, Capt. James Sheriff, from Rangoon 3d January.
Do. 19th Ann and Amelia,—20th Good Hope, Bussorah Merchant, and Louisa, (brig.)
DEPARTURES.—Jan. 18th Ship Larkins Capt. H. R. Wilkinson, for London.
19th Do. Ship Lady Raffles, Capt. J. Coxwell, for London.
Do. Ship Catherine, Capt. W. Knox, for London.
Do. Arab Ship Fazerobany, Amber, for Muscat.
Do. Arab Ship Derrea Beggy, Ailey, for Muscat.
Do. Ship Travancore, Capt. W. Fleming, for Persian Gulph.
20th Do. Ship George Cruttenden, Moor Mahomed, for Malabar Coast.
21st Do. Ship La Belle Alliance, Capt. W. Rolfe, for London.
22nd Do. Bark Mary Ann Sophia, Capt. R. Cornfoot, for Madras and Batavia.
Do. Ship Taje, Hajee Alams, for the Red Sea.
2nd Do. Ship Volunteer, Capt. T. Waterman, for the Persian Gulph.
Do. Ship Tiger, Capt. R. Brash, for the Cape of Good Hope.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Surat on the 3d Instant. the Lady of Edward Grant Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment, of a Son.
At Indore on the 3d Inst. The Lady of James Taylor Esq. Deputy Opium Agent, of a son.
On Saturday the 1st Inst. The Lady of William Chaplin, Esq. Commissioner in the Dekkan. of a Son.
DEATH.—At Canton on the 8th December, Captain Thomas Sanders of the H. C. Ship Orwell.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on Wednesday the 22d Jan. the Lady of Mr. Pulham, Medras Medical Establishment, of a son.
At Belgaum, on Friday Morning, the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. George Gibson, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, at Vizagapatam, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Tranquebar, on the 19th instant, Captain Faith, of His Danish Majesty's Service, aged 44 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday, the 20th January, at Berhampore, by the Reverend William Eales, Captain Arthur Shuldham 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Charlotte Delamain, third daughter of the late Major James Delamain, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry.
On the 14th January, by the Reverend J. Parson, George Gowan Fraser, Esq. of Chandnee Malda, to Mrs. Matilda Davis,
On the 16th January, by the Revd. J. Parson, Capt. Frederick Buckley of the 18th N. I. to Miss J. Cox, daughter of the late Captain W. B. Cox, of H. C. Military Establishment at Bencoolen.
On Friday, the 17th January, by the Rev. Parson, Lieut. Colonel James Nicol, of the Army, to Miss Harriet J. of the Revd. R. Jeffreys.
On the 20th Janua. Brown Esq. of Ti. of John Do.

...On the 15th January, the Lady of R. Fle... of a son.
...epore, on the 11th January, the Lady of ... Esq. Senior, of a son.
...At Hoogley, on the 7th January, Mr. John ... pensioner of Government.
...n the 17th January, George, the Infant Son of ...i. Turner, Esq. aged 1 year and 25 days.
...At Delhi, on the 6th January, Major Robert Mac...erson, of the 17th Regiment. N. I. late Commanding ...e Palace Guards at Delhi.
...On Saturday last, the 25th January, S. T. Goad, Esq. ...f the Honorable Company's Civil Service, aged 44 ...ears.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 29, 1823.

Six per Cent.
Bengal Remittable Loan,..... *Premium* 22
Six per Cent.
Loan dated 31st March 1822,..... *Premium* 15¾

MADRAS RACES.

FIRST DAY,—*Monday, 27th January*, 1823.

A Subscription Purse of 700 Rupees each, P. P. for Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes,—Heats 3 Miles—carrying 9 Stone.

			Heats.
Captain O'Neil's	Grey	*Moonshine,*	1 1
Mr. Garforth's	Bay	*Stubbs,*	2 2
Major Stanley's	Bay	*Legs,*	5 3
Mr. Sandys's	Bay	*Othello,*	4 4
Mr. Sheppard's	Gray	*Alasco,*	3 5
Colonel O'Kelly's	Bay	*Poplin,*	drawn

Time 1st Heat, 6m. 29s.
2nd ,, 6m. 32s.

1st Heat.—The Horses went off at a slapping pace, all well together the first round, with the exception of Othello who had a bad start. Pretty running between Moonshine and Alasco from the Monument to the 2 mile post, where Stubbs made play, and closed, he however could not head Moonshine who won the heat by about a length.

2nd Heat.—Moonshine took the lead closely pressed by Stubbs & Alasco. The Race was now between the two former, and won by Moonshine by a length.

SECOND MAIDEN.—(Between the Heats of the above.) A Subscription Purse of 500 Rupees each, P. P. for Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes.—Heats 2 miles, carrying 8 stone 7 lbs.

			Heats.
Captain O'Neil's	Bay	*Orelio,*	1 1
Mr. Wilkins's	Bay	*Wickety Waw,*	3 2
Mr. Dorin's	Grey	*Conolly,*	4 3
Mr. Sheppard's	Grey	*Sanda,*	5 4
Mr. Garforth's	Bay	*Wildblood,*	2 5
Major Stanley's	Grey	*Nuseeb,*	dist.
Mr. Sandys's	Bay	*Diamond,*	dist.

Time, 1st Heat 4m. 6s.
2nd ,, 4m. 6s.

1st Heat,—Nuseeb took the lead at starting and bolted near the distance post. The remaining Horses well together for three quarters of a mile, when Diamond fell in the rear. Close and beautiful running between the other five. Heat won by Orelio, in gallant style by a length.

2nd Heat.—Orelio and Wickety Waw started at score, the other Horses well up till they passed the Monument, when Wickety Waw made a desperate effort to head, without success, but ran Orelio stoutly to the winning post—Heat won by half a length.

SECOND DAY,—*Wednesday, 29th January.*

His Highness the Nabob's Cup, 120 Guineas, with One Hundred Rupees each Subscription, P. P. for all Arab Horses.—Heats 3 miles—carrying 8 Stone 7 lbs.

			Heats.
Mr. O'Carter's	Grey	*Hetman,*	1 1
Major Stanley's	Bay	*Castor,*	2 3
Mr. William's	Chesnut	*Andrew,*	3 2

Time, 1st Heat 6m. 24s.
2nd ,, 6m. 26s.

1st Heat.—Andrew took the lead at starting and was passed by Castor after the first turn, Hetman close up. The latter headed at the two mile post, and kept the lead without difficulty the remainder of the race.

2nd Heat.—A very bad start. Hetman and Castor started several lengths after Andrew, but began to close on him after the first mile, and the three passed the Stand together in very pretty style. From the monument, Hetman and Andrew having Castor in the rear, rated it neck and neck to the turn in, when the former headed and won the race in his usual handsome manner by two lengths.

Between the Heats of the above.

A Colt's Plate of 700 Rupees from the Fund, with 200 Rupees each Subscription, P. P. for all Arab and Country Colts that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes,—Heats 1½ Mile,—Weight 8 Stone.

			Heats
...tain Hugh's	C. A.	*Roderick,*	1 1
...O'Kelly's	G. A.	*Whisky,*	2 dra.

Time—3m. 19½s.

...k took the lead and main... with ease
...drawn—Roderick

Also,—A Match.—Two Miles.—Weight 8 Stone, 5 lbs. *Heats.*

Major Stanley's Bay *The Templar.* 1
Col. O'Kelly's Grey *Hurler,* (*Late Spoony.*) 2

A Beautiful Race.

Time—4m. 13s.

Pretty running between the two horses for a mile, when the Templar shot ahead. Hurler ran up to him at the distance, but could not pass, won by the Templar by a length. Hurler's rider lost a stirrup at starting.

THIRD DAY,—*Friday, 31st January*, 1823.

The Abercromby Cup on its terms—free for all Arab Horses.—One Three Mile Heat—carrying 9 Stone 7lbs.—Challenge Stakes 350 Rupees

			Heats.
Colonel O'Kelly's	Bay	*Longford*	1
Captain O'Neil's	Bay	*Shamrock*	2
Mr. William's			drawn.

Time 6m. 26½s

Shamrock took the lead at starting, Longford waiting on him till they passed the Monument the 2nd round, when he made his push and headed Shamrock near the two mile post and won the race in hand.

The Ladies' Purse.—One Thousand Rupees from the Fund.—Free for all Arab Horses.—Weight for inches, 14 hands carrying 9 Stone.—Heats 2 Miles.

			Heats.
Mr. Garforth's	Bay Colt	*Wildblood,*	1 1
Major Stanley's	Bay	*The Templar,*	2 2
Colonel Sandys's	Bay	*Pickle.*	drawn.

Time 1st Heat, 4m. 10s.
2d do. 4m. 9s.

1st Heat.—A bad start. The Templar had the lead several lengths and kept it till they reached the high ground, where Wildblood made play and passed him, and won the heat by three lengths.

2nd Heat.—The Templar went off at score, Wildblood in the rear, the latter closed on nearing the two mile post, and won the heat in sporting style.

Between the Heats of the above.

A Purse of Six Hundred Rupees from the Fund and Seventy Rupees each Subscription, P. P. for all Arab and Country Horses carrying 8 stone.—Heats once round the Course and a distance.

Gentlemen Riders.

			Heats.
Mr. Sheppard's	G. A.	*Alasco*	2 2
Major Stanley's	B. A.	*Castor*	1 1
Mr. O'Carter's	B. A.	*Toby*	drawn.

Time 1st Heat, 3m 29s.
2d ,, 3m. 40s.

1st Heat.—The two Horses well together at starting; Castor got the lead at the Monument but Alasco ran up to him on the high ground, when a pretty contest ensued. Heat won by Castor by half a length.

2nd Heat.—Castor led at a moderate pace to the Monument when Alasco rated it with him to the distance post, and pulled up.

IRISH SUBSCRIPTION.

Amount on the 27th January 1823, already published 75 Guineas and Rupees. 106,381 15 6

The subjoined Articles from the Dumfries Courier of the 6th and 13th of August, will be read with much gratification by many of our Readers.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

On Wednesday the 31st ultimo, the gentry, clergy, and principal tenantry of Eskdale and, Ewesdale met at Langholm, in honour of the Three Knights of Eskdale, Sir James, Sir Pultney, and Sir John Malcolm, and partook of an excellent dinner in the Crown Inn, got up in Mr. Dowe's best style,—the turtle soup was exquisite, and the wines of the best flavour.

Among the company present were the Hon. Captain Napier, George Scott Elliot, Esq. of Lauriston, Mr. and Lieut. Col. Mein, Major Weiland, Major Scott, Major Power, and two other officers of the 7th dragoon guards, who were that night quartered in the town, James Bell, Esq. Woodhouselees, and many others.

George Scott Elliot, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair, and it is but justice to say that owing to the handsome and easy manner in which he acquitted himself, he contributed no a little to add to that burst of feeling, good humour, and regularity so conspicuous on the occasion;—Messrs Curle and Laurie were croupiers.

After the cloth was removed, and the usual toasts given, the president rose to propose the health of the three distinguished individuals who had that day honoured the meeting with their company, and thereby afforded them an opportunity of testifying the high sense they entertained of their character and worth; this he prefaced by a very neat and complimentary eloge on those gentlemen, who had by their conduct so highly distinguished themselves, and reflected such honour on Eskdale. The toast was drank with the loudest acclamations, and the usual honours. The Rev. Mr. Shaw of Langholm, after paying, in the most appropriate terms, a handsome compliment to the gentlemen for their liberality and public spirit, and evincing at all times the utmost zeal to promote the welfare of all, and to forward the views of the youths of Eskdale, begged leave to propose the health of the families of the Malcolms, who, he hoped would follow the laudable example set before them, which was also drank with the like honours, and the same enthusiastic feeling.

To both of these toasts Sir John Malcolm returned thanks for his brothers and himself, in a facetious and pleasing manner. Every sentence he uttered seemed to come from the heart, and the burst of applause that followed, showed that his address was duly appreciated by all present.

The other branches of the family were next drank with loud plaudits.—The president then begged leave to drink "to the memory of Henry, Duke of Buccleuch," whom he panegyrised as a man whose only aim had been to make his tenantry happy and respectable: he afterwards drank to the memory of the late Charles Duke of Buccleuch, who, he regretted, had not lived long enough to make his many virtues more fully known—these were both drank in respectful silence.—Sir Pultney Malcolm, after observing that, if we may judge by appearances, we had reason to expect every thing good of the present Duke, next proposed his health, which was drank with loud and reiterated cheers. Sir James Malcolm then gave "the family of the Johnstones," after paying them a handsome compliment for their generous exertions in behalf of himself and others; for which honour Major Weiland, in name of the family, returned thanks.

Sir John Malcolm, in giving "the health of the youths of Eskdale," eulogised the conduct of many who had highly distinguished themselves in India, which he attributed in a great measure to the good principles early instilled into their minds; and from thence took occasion to drink the health of the Members of the Presbytery of Langholm, who were present, for which honour Dr. Brown, in the name of the Presbytery returned thanks.

Many other toasts were given, among which were, "Lord Napier—General Dirom—the Hon. Captain Napier—the Farmers of Eskdale," &c. Several songs were sung, and a respectable band attended on the occasion, accompanying each toast with an appropriate air. In short, noting was wanthing to add to the happiness and conviviality of the meeting, and it can be said with truth, that in a company so numerous and respectable (58 in number) all were highly delighted and gratified. We have never felt more gratified ourselves, nor have we ever seen others more happy; may such feelings be long and sedulously cherished!—Thanks were returned to the president for his conduct in the chair, and his health drank with great applause.

On retiring from the party, the inhabitants of Langholm drew the three Knights out of the town in their carriage, and during the entertainment they showed, by various demonstrations their joy and participation in the general feeling displayed.

AUGUST 13th, 1822.—Last week we had the pleasure of publishing an account, with which we were favoured by a much respected correspondent, of a most gratifying exhibition of cordial feeling and regard towards the *Three Brother Knights of Eskdale* as they are emphatically called, at a public dinner given at Langholm, a few days before, in honour of these distinguished individuals. We have since heard much on that subject from other quarters, and are convinced that there never was a meeting of the kind where "the flow of soul" was more free, and copious, and delightful. Indeed, it could not be otherwise; for—independently of the extraordinary and highly gratifying circumstance, that the sons of a private individual—in the remote pastoral district of Eskdale, had each obtained from their country the honourable reward of Knighthood, by the mere dint of personal merit in the various services of the army, navy, and marines, in distant quarters of the world, entirely apart from each other, and for exertions of a nature entirely different;—independently altogether, we say, of this circumstance, which is itself no mean eulogium on the spirit of the British Constitution,—it may be safely asserted that there was scarcely a single individual belonging to the district, present on that occasion, whose heart was not warmed by the remembrance of acts of kindness, and even essential benefits, conferred on him, either by the Knights themselves, or by some member of the most respectable family to which they belong.

The family of the Malcolms came originally from Fife-shire, where their progenitors possessed an estate of some extent. The grandfather of the present generation, a clergyman of superior talents and virtues, held the living of the neighbouring parish of Ewes,; and their father having, while yet a very young man, married the sister of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Paisley, gave up all ambitious views, and set himself down for life in the farm of Burnfoot, previously occupied, we believe, by his grandfather. This farm is the property of the Buccleuch family, and has been in the possession of the Malcolms, for more than a century. It is situated about four miles to the North West of Langholm, and is, in point of scenery, and tasteful improvements, the most delightful pastoral residence we ever beheld; whilst the moral atmosphere which its amiable possessors have shed around them, invests it with a far higher charm. The old gentleman and lady died some years ago, but the memory of their virtues is deeply engraven on the hearts of the whole neighbourhood; and of the ladies to whom the farm has now devolved, it may be enough to say, that they tread with no unequal step in the path marked out for them by their excellent parents, endearing themselves to all who knew them by their unostentatious hospitality, their enlightened piety, and their indefatigable, but unaffected benevolence.

Of the three Knights, Sir John is the youngest, though not the least meritorious. At the early age of thirteen he was sent to India as a cadet, and on his arrival found himself thrown entirely on his own resources by the unexpected death of a gentleman who had promised to befriend him. This circumstance, however, by calling forth the native energies of a very active and powerful mind, instead of proving a misfortune to him, served probably to lay the foundation of his future success. His merit was soon appreciated, and having early evinced extraordinary diplomatic talents, united to a facility in acquiring the Eastern languages, he rose gradually from one situation of trust to another, till his highly responsible mission to Persia, which he executed with such consummate skill and success, gave him a station among the first diplomatists of the age. From that period he acquired an extensive influence in Indian affairs, which he uniformly exercised in ameliorating the condition of the natives, by advocating, with the finest moral feeling, and with the most distinguished effect, the cause of justice and humanity, and by practically exhibiting a truth which was not, till the beginig of this century, fully understood in that quarter of the world,—that the stability of our Eastern Empire is essentially dependent on the high principle of honour, and the sentiments of enlightened benevolence which we carry into the operations of government, and embody in its most minute details. His political history of India, and his instructions to his inferior officers and agents on his leaving the government of central India, exhibit a specimen of political wisdom, manly good sense, and sound moral principle, which we have seldom seen equalled in the works of diplomatists, and never excelled. We hesitate not to say, that if his suggestions are acted on in the liberal and enlightened spirit by which they are dictated, that quarter of the world which, at no remote period was the disgrace of our national character, will form its highest pride and most exalted fame; & our rule will be remarked with so many redeeming qualities, as almost to wipe out the remembrance of the usurpation by which it was acquired. It would be injustice not to add that a system akin to that detailed by Sir John Malcolm, has for a considerable period been in actual operation in India.

The following also, which we republish from the Asiatic Journal for August, will no doubt afford additional gratification to those of our Readers above alluded to.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

A superb vase, valued at fifteen hundred pounds, made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge after the model of the celebrated Warwicke Vase, was sent to Sir John Malcolm a few days after his arrival at his house in London, by Mr. Richard Wellesley, acting on the part of some gentlemen in India; among whom we observe the name of his brother, Mr. Gerald Wellesley, Resident at the Court of Indore. We have great pleasure in giving the inscription on this vase, and the letter written to Sir John Malcolm by Mr. Richard Wellesley on transmitting it. We also add the reply of the former, whose feelings must be much gratified, by being welcomed on his return to England by this tribute of the personal regard of those who aided him in the execution of his public duties in India.

"To Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm,
K. C. B. and K. L. S.

This vase was presented by the Gentlemen whose names are inscribed upon it, and who acted under him in the political transactions of the third Mahratta War in 1817, 1818 and 1819, in testimony of their grateful sense of his merits, as an official, superior, and a private friend.

Subscribers.
Bhopal.
Captain Josiah Stewart,
Captain Wm. Henley,
Lieut. Jas. M'Donald,
Holkar's Court.
Major Patrick Vans Agnew,
Gerald Wellesley, Esq.
Bangun and Kanehul.
Captain James Caulfield,
Captain Alexander M'Donald,
Gwickwar's Horse.
James Williams, Esq.
Holkar's Horse.
Captain William Borthwicke,
Candeish.
Captain John Briggs,
Lieut. Henry William Hodges,
Ex Paishwah.
Captain John Low,
Lieutenant William Low."

To Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. &c.

SIR: I have been requested to pre... vase to your acceptance by the gentlem... names are inscribed upon it. They have, ... nor of serving under your command, in ... and civil capacities during a period of ti... less distinguished by the variety and the ... ties, than by the brilliant success of the ... in which you have recently been enga... must be a circumstance grateful to your ... to be welcomed on your return to y... country by this testimony of the respec... gratitude of those, who shared in yo... and who contributed to your fame in ... Indies. Though I have not enjoye... opportunities of appreciating your pu... vate conduct, yet I beg to assure yo... only feel honored in having been ... them to convey to you this tribute o...

tionate admiration, but that I cordially and sincerely partake in their feeling and that I unite with them in every good wish for the success of your public, and the happiness of your private life.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) R. WELLESLEY.

South Audley Street,
May 27, 1822

To Richard Wellesley, Esq.

Sir: I have received your letter of his date, with a vase from the gentlemen whose names are inscribed upon it. You justly conclude that it must be most gratifying to my feelings to be welcomed on my return to my native country by a testimonial which perpituates the approbation of those to whose efforts I am so deeply indebted for that success which attended the measures in which we were associated. The sentiments of attachment which aided me so essentially in my public duties in India, have followed me into the retirement of private life in England The expression of them, as well as the splendid gift by which it has been accompanied (and in which I shall ever view them as embodied), have, through the action of a friendship as marked by delicacy as sincerity, come to me at a time and in a shape when I can most cordially accept them. From my heart I thank those who have conferred upon me this proof of their esteem, and I entreat you to convey to them, and to believe yourself, the great additional gratification which I have received, from your being selected as the medium of their flattering kindness. I am proud of this from motives that go beyond that high estimation in which I hold you personally. You bear a name which revives all the recollections that I most cherish; it is one which has mingled throughout my public life with every thought and action, and I trust it will continue to do so till life closes; for I shall be preserved by it from all danger of swerving from the path of duty and honor.

Your's very faithfully
JOHN MALCOLM.

18, *Manchester Street.*

[*Gov. Gaz. Jan.* 30, 1823

THE IRISH AT HOME.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

——" toto orbe divisos."

The Irish at home are said to exceed seven millions of men, women, and children; very few spots of this earth comprise a population more dense, and no one, perhaps, a people in a more wretched condition of general destitution.

The Irish besides have " gone abroad into all lands," for one hundred and fifty years past, to work for them, fight for them, or to manage their affairs. Of this liberal dedication of their industry and faculty England has, of recent years, enjoyed its *full* proportion.

Their island may be divided into two parts, by drawing a line from Cork to Londonderry. The eastern division, containing the capital, the manufactures, the commerce (such as it is), the wealth (small as it is), and the English colony—the Protestant and the Presbyterians, with the advantage of the Corporation of Dublin, the Orange Clubs, and other blessings. The western half contains the Roman Catholic population, with the Protestant Clergy, and much poverty. For about 20 years, from 1795, to 1815 and this large and wretched portion of the island was in a comparative state of elevation from furnishing our Army, Navy, Colonies, and mercantile marine, with beef and pork salted, and this island with butter and bacon, all at very high prices. Little of these are now required, and if taken, at most wretched prices only. In truth none at all are wanted here at this time, but are forced upon us with their wheat and oats in addition, through the competition of a very low price their beef and pork at 1½d, a pound; oats at 12s. a quarter; and wheat at 10s, a barrel, of above three bushels.

This half of Ireland, containing nearly four millions of inhabitants, is at this time far more than half this number, in a condition of the most squalid human misery: poor, unemployed, receiving wretched wages; subsisting on potatoes only; nearly naked; living with their pigs in filthy narrow hovels, without beds, bedding, furniture, fuel, tools, or any human accommodations.

Employments are wanted in agriculture, manufactures, fisheries, and in all the artificery which provides the common necessaries and conveniences of social life in a civilized community.

Such is a rude and faint outline of the condition of the Irish at home; but many traits are wanting to finish this sad sketch. Nature seems to have done much for the climate, the soil, and the physical and *intellectual* character of this people: the fate of a cruel fortune, and the accidents of a very anomalous social and politic predicament, seem to have marred the boon of Providence, and driven them like the Hebrews and the Egyptians to roam the world in search of labour, bread, or *distinction*

* * * * * *

The Irish, abroad, display an equal singularity of condition, marked, too, by an extraordinary contrariety of habit.—A part of them, in their migrations, trust to the strength of their bodies, or the quickness of their minds; a part rely on the aptness of their character, or the quickness of their intellect. In England, they dig our potatoes, build our docks, sweep our streets, and sweep our chimnies, make our bricks, and carry our mortar: our sewers, get in our harvests, saw our stone, and carry burdens; while another class of them writes our puffs, paragraphs, and reviews, panegyrics, and lampoons; our farces, comedies, and songs; report our endless, and countless, and useless speeches on *all* occasions! " led" in our newspapers, and our Senates; command our armies, and navies, direct our Councils, govern our colonies, control, support, and abuse our press; write our books, or criticise them. Some of them have been ornaments of our literature, and have exhibited our language in its best idom—Swift, Goldsmith, Burke, Sheridan, and Moore, a Wellesley and a Hastings. Some have confused our speech by unintelligible verbrage, and confounded all meaning by the flighty or incongruous metaphor which is too much the vernacular habit of their country.

As *yet* they do not enter *much* into our stablished Church nor take any large share at our bar, Stock-exchange, or monied occupations. In these *lines* they have still something left at home, to which the adaptation of the cranium suitable, is not yet like almost every thing else with *them*, and with us, at this time, in such a lamentable state of " *superabundance*." Even the groans of our moneyholders are, at this time, pitiable, through the abundance of their funds, and their inutility to any purpose. It is well that the wild and destitute Irish do not heal them; they would seek in vain the cause of such excessive redundancy and such extreme poverty, in two Sister Islands; their priests could only tell them that al would be *set even* in the *next* world—these poor people know nothing at all of the present. But the wandering Irish, expatriated for 150 years past, as papuers, rebels, peep-b'-day boys or Popishes, have careered in a manner similar, though not equal, to their display in Britain. In Faance, Spain, and both Americas, they have long been knowu as soldiers, Friars, Monks, Colonels, Generals, Marshals, Couriers, Privy Councillors, and favourites, of Monarchs, directors of their Councils, armies, religion, fashion, gallantry, chivalry, or literature. Austria has known them—Portugal they have *ruled*—all Courts and countries they have influenced. They have hitherto avoided Russia, and Wales equally, as too much like the land they left. The same instinct has kept the Hebrews from that poor and aspiring people. Asia and America are chiefly governed by the Irish mind at this hour, as England has of late been influenced by it, and, perhaps, is soon to be more entirely dominated, or influenced by Hibernian faculty.

The present distress of the Irish at home it not now scarcity, and never has been famine; but poverty of all means, which has gone on increasing for several years, and must probably continue to progress for some time longer.

It is they who should unfold the cause of this degradation, and it is equally the honour, the duty, and the policy of the empire to endeavour with strenuous and well applied means to avert this downward course, and buoy up this sinking sister of our states.

Any people that shall depend on the export of their agricultural produce of common food; on the sale of pigs, cows, and oats only, or corn wheat, to pay for all the exotic growths which they require to consume; to defray taxes, *debt* and the rents of absenters, and middlemen, must be poor and wretched in the lowest degree, if at the same time their soil be *thickly* peopled; for there can in such case be nothing left for the Major part of the population, but some cheap and abundant root, or plant, which is to too valueless to bear transport, or is utterly without foreign demand.

The examples of Russia and Poland do not controvert this position; because these countries have an extended territory, and great rivers, for transport, with a thin population; and these are poor enough.

The produce of tropical climes, sugar tobaco, coffee, cotton, indigo, &c. is the superfluous riches of a teeming soil, which feeds its inhabitants abundantly in addition, and these products have long been eagerly desired, and dearly paid for, by the labour and ingenuity of the temperate zone.

Abroad, the Irish, on the whole, advance themselves, better their condition and have enjoyed more toleration, or won their way to more distinction, than the wanderers of any other nation in the same numbers. At home, they have all along, in too large a proportion, felt the want of internal union, the activities of improvement of all kinds, education, religious tolerance, resident landlords, productive industries the confidence which will invite capital and determine the proper culture of the soil, and the enduring energy of prudent and enterprising manufacturers and merchant.

25th Aust, 1822. *r.

(*Mad. Gaz. Feb.* 1*st*,

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*.....	22	0 *a*	22	8
Non-Remittable, *ditto*.....	13	8 *a*	13	12

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 6 per Cent.
Ditto on Govt. Bills of Exchange 5 per Cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit... 5 per Cent.

The Bengal Subscription for the relief of our poor distressed Irish fellow subjects now amounts to One Lakh and Eighty nine thousand Rupees! As the Subcriptions is to close immediately, those who have not yet subscribed, but mean to do so, should without loss of time send in their contributions,—and such as have not yet forwarded, their contributions, though their names be down, should remit the former to the Treasurer of the Charity without delay, so as to be transmitted with as little loss of time as Possible to the scene of distress. At the commencement, of the subscription, we question if any one anticipated the possibility of its going be yond a Lakh. Benevolence however, we are happy to say, runs with a deeper flow among us than one might at first imagine. When moved in a proper cause, Philanthropy is a most powerful & pervading sentiment; & never has it been more successfully, or more properly roused, than among the Native and European population of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, on this occasion Expectations are even alive that the Subscription here will close at two Lackhs! We really wish i would come up to that round sum, and the probability is, that our wish on this head shall be gratified.

TO THE COMMITTEE &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure of acquainting you that I have this day received from Mr. Roberts our Treasurer, a set of Bills for £1000 These shall go by the Winchelsea, Lady Raffles, and Providence, and together with the Money already remitted, will complete the sum of £17,294,5.

I hope it with be practible to realise all the subscriptions before the 31st of this month, and that those who have not yet subscribed wil send the amount which they may contribute before that day, as it is of great importance that such relief as we can afford should reach the sufferers before July next.

I am, Gentlemen, your faithfull and obedieut Servant,

F. MACNAGHTEN, *Chirman.*

Wednesday, the 22*d of January*, 1823.

[*India Gaz. Jan.* 27*th*, 1823

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE TIMES.

AUGUST 26. 1822.

We last night received the Paris papers of Thursday and Friday. It is said, in a letter dated Frankfort in one of them, and in an article copied from a German paper in another, that the symptoms of a discontented spirit, manifested in some divisions of the Russian army, had assumed a graver character than they at first appeared to possess. The officers and soldiers whose conduct chiefly attracted attention had expessed no opinions hostile to the Government which they serve, but are suspected of being animated with sentiments too liberal for the subjects of an absulute monarchy. They are principally to be found in the regiments which were engaged in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815, and more particularly in a division which, under *Woronzoff*, made part of the army of occupation. The great charge against them is, that the soldiers as well as the officers begin to talk politics, and to discuss public measures—an impertinence without example in Russia, & contrary to the passive character of Russian discipline. Neither the Emperor nor his Ministers should be suprised at the conduct of the troops, or suppose that they can arrest an inevitable consequence of their own measure by a severe punishment of their instruments. If they send men to countries where they learn the novelties of freedom, when they return home they must expect that they will talk of them; but there is no danger for some time of their producing a real effect on the Don or the Wolga.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

SEPTEMBER 1ST 1822.

MR. CANNING'S SPEECH.

AT THE DINNER GIVEN BY THE CANNING CLUB AT LIVERPOOL.

On Friday last (23d ult) the dinner given by this Club to the Rigt Hon. George Canning, previous to his departure for India, took place at the York Hotel, Williamson-square, Liverpool. John Gladstone, Esq. M. P., President, in the Chair. At six o'clock, above one hundred and sixty Gentlemen sat down to a dinner, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. After the customary toasts had been drunk, the Chairman gave the following, prefaced by a neat and very appropriate speech:—

"Our highly distinguished Representative, the Right Hon. George Canning; a Statesman who, by his constitutional principles and transcendent abilities, has rendered such eminent services to his Constituents and to the Empire at large."

Mr. CANNING, as soon as the cheering had subsided, rose, and spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen—I am really and unaffectedly overpowered by the manner in which you have had the goodness to receive the mention of my name; and if my worthy friend, your President, was apprehensive that, in drinking the last toast, which included what he understood as a compliment to yourselves, amongst a great number of your fellow-townsmen and fellow-contrymen, you were in denger of incurring the charge of egotism, how much more difficult is the task which is imposed upon me, of acknowledging, in adequate terms, the kindness which you have manifested towards me individually!

"Gentlemen, there is nothing of egotism, there is nothing of undue partiality, in your cherishing towards each other those feelings of respect and regard which naturally arise from a community of opinion. On the contrary, all the analogies of our political constitution peculiarly favour such associations. They are eminently calculated for the conservation of those principles in which they originate. You love your country, as comprehending in itself all the charities of private life; and when, in cultivating those charities, you form amongst yourselves societies such as this, cemented by an agreement in sound principles—principles of attachment to the free, the popular, but, at the same time, monarchical character of the Government under which it is our happiness to live, you create so many [redacted] for those principles, unobvious whe[n] loyalty is generally prevalent: but [in] highest degree, when the contagion of [ill] pies is abroad. In northern climes, th[e] generous vintage is often preserved in a nucleus, which remains unfrozen amid rounding congelation; that nucleus, wh[en] of thaw comes, diffuses itself through the communicates to the mass its spirit and its fa[ir] So, I trust, that in all times—even in times s[o] the worst that we have seen, and such us, I hop[e] are not likely soon to see again—in this Club w[e] constantly preserved the spirit of loyalty and c[on]stitutional freedom, to be diffused when the occ[a]shall arise, amongst the community with which [we] are surrounded.

"Gentlemen, to come, however reluctantly, what more immediately concerns myself, and to occasion to which your worthy Chairman ha[s] luded as now bringing me among you—that of b[id]ding you farewell. It is now ten years since I ha[ve] been connected with this town. It is nearly as lon[g] since this society grew up out of that connectio[n]. During that period, I can say, I hope without t[he] danger of contradiction, that there is not, so far a[s] I know, a single individual—I am sure I can say that there is not a single interest, belonging to thi[s] town, which has not had, when required, the shar[e] of my active attention; and which has not, and eve[r] will have, a hare in my most intense and anxiou[s] good-will.

"Gentlemen, you embodied yourselves at a time when the country was in great difficulties, both at home and abroad. The counsels to which we gave our cordial support have gloriously surmounted the external difficulties; and surmounted them not as those who were then opposed to us recommended—by compromise, by truckling, or by a mere accidental, lucky escape; but by perseverance, by steadiness, by confidence in ourselves, in our country and our cause; by a triumph without example, as our exertions were without precedent or parallel

"Unfortunately, great efforts are not to be made without great sacrifices; and as the overstrained exertion of the political, as well as of the physical body, produces lassitude and exhaustion; unfortunately, the conclusion of our dangers from without was followed by internal dangers, which, if it was not more difficult to overcome, it was equally more painful to combat. In combating such dangers, we were animated by none of the feelings which sustained us during the conflict with the foreign foe;—we felt that we were at war with those who ought to have been our fellows in sentiment as in country; and our triumph was painful in its execution, though just & merciful in its purpose Long may those over whom it was achieved share, in peace and tranquility, the benefit of its achievement!

"I would fain hope, indeed, Gentlemen, that we have no more such struggles, no more such triumphs to apprehend. Looking abroad through Europe, I see no near prospect of a call upon this country for any foreign exertion. At home I do not disguise from myself that I see great difficulties and great distress; but I see those difficulties and that distress in quarters where education and intelligence may be expected to counteract intemperance of feeling, to correct prejudice, and to discountenance faction. The suffering was, erewhile, in those classes of society with whom suffering naturally begets impatience and absorbs reflection, and delives over the sufferer, in pardonable and pitiable delusion, a prey to every designing demagogue who points out resistance as a remedy. It exists now, I am grieved to acknowledge, in higher classes of society, not less entitled to sympathy, not less objects of compassion, & where practicable, of relief; but who know that their safety, as well as their prosperity, is bound up with the peace of the kingdom; and who, when they are satisfied that the privations which they now endure are such as neither laws nor Governments can cure, will be cautious not to lend their authority to any schemes, which, under pretence of alleviating present and partial evils, may lead to the disturbance of their country. I am confident, that having, during a greater struggle of so many years, preached patience to the humbler classes of the community, the higher will not now desert their duty, by refusing, in their turn, to practise the same degree of patience which has been generally displayed by those beneath them.

"For, Gentlemen, apart from the interests of separate classes, we have all a common interest in the conservation of that order of things which is the security of the whole. We must feel, I am sure, and none feel more than those whom I am addressing, that it would be a peevish and unthinking spirit, which, under the irritation of a temporary inconvenience, should quarrell, not with the immediate sources of immediate suffering but with all that surrounds them, with all that is contemporary with them, with passive circumstances as well as with active causes; as a child, in its anger, beats the ground because for a moment it has fallen. To maintain to our native land that supremacy which it has long exercised, we must look to the maintenance of its institutions; and if, in a moment of uncomfortable pressure, we lay hold, in anger, on those established institutions, and shake them to ruin, we may be perfectly sure, that, while we procure no remedy for the evil that assails us, we shall take from our posterity, probably from ourselves, the means of safety as well as the hope of reparation.

"But, Gentlemen, enough of general reflection. In my desire to avoid the temptation of egotism in what I address to you, I have wandered from my immediate purpose.

"Gentlemen, I owe it to you, in common with all my constituents, to state the grounds on which I am about to separate from you. I have never (I call past events to bear me witness) I have never sought or accepted office, except on principles of honour. I have never hesitated to relinquish it, when I have thought that either public duty or individual honour required its relinquishment. In 1812, when a private individual, and having recently declined the highest official honours of the State, I was returned by you to Parliament, after a contest of unexampled exertion. You were good enough to return me again, when I became a Member of the Administration. I have since quitted that Administration, on a question wholly unconnected with its general course of policy, and without the smallest diminution of attachment to the public principles which I have uniformly professed, or the smallest relaxation in my support of them. When called to office, in 1816, I was allied to a department perfectly alien from my official habits, a business of which I had no previ[ous] but, in the course of nearly fi[ve] ministration of that depart[ment]

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on 08 April, 2017

supposed by those in whom the law has power of appointing to the Government to have qualified myself for the more immediate in this country.—(*Loud cheers.*)—I see more than one hundred and sixty motives ng so wished to remain —(*Renewed cheers.*) But, Gentlemen, I hold that a public man is, unless can show cause of ho nour or duty to the contrary, ound to accept a trust w hich he is selected as competent to administer for the public interest.

"Gentlemen, those in whom the law, as I have aid, vests the power of appointment (subject to he approbation of the Cr own), have done me the onour to think that I ma be the humble instrument of conferring some benefit on the population of an extensive empire. I fear they over-rate my capacity for the task which they impose upon me, as your kindness has over-rated my services to you —(*Cries of No! No!*)—But I have not felt myself at liberty to decline a task, at once so difficult and so honourable; I must execute it to the best of my ability. Gentlemen, in leaving your service, it is my pride to carry with me such testimonies of your satisfaction. I hope I may, without indecent vanity add, that in quitting the House of Commons, it is a consolation to me to quit it not defeated nor disgraced.—(*Cheers.*)

"If, Gentlemen, you and I are separated by space, let us continue united by sentiment and by kindness. I leave here, in your keeping, a name, insignificant as it belongs to an individual, but consecrated by the principles of which you have made it the symbol. Guard it, not for its own sake, but for the sake of those its accompaniments. While it may by my lot to administer a Government, o necessity in a great measure discretionary, I shall reflect, that the e is, in my own country, a community in which my name is cherished, as associated with rational liberty, with the principles of a free Government, and with the institutions of a free people. Guard you my memory, and I shall cherish yours. Removed from you by thousands of miles, it will be a pleasure to me to think, that I am occasionally remembered by you; and be assured, that in whatever part of the world I may be stationed, the Members of this Society will have a place in my remembrance and regard.

"Gentlemen, permit me to conclude with proposing, with a slight variation, your usual standing toast---'Permanency and Prosperity to this Club.'"

At the close of the evening, when Mr. Canning was about to retire, he rose and spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen, permit me to take leave of you for the night, with renewed acknowledgments for the kindness with which you have received me. These acknowledgments I cannot better express than in one of the toasts which I find upon your paper, embodying, as it does, the sentiments that I entertain towards you, and towards the community of which you are a part, and of which I have been now nearly ten years a faithful, I hope, & I am sure a favoured, Representative. It has been held, Gentlemen, by writers and speakers upon publi subjects, that however commerce may enrich a State, it has drawbacks which more than balance its advantages, in debasement of principle, & in the lowering of high-minded feeling. If this was ever true of any State, it is not true of England; if it was ever true of any town, it is not true of Liverpool. In proposing to you, therefore, your accustomed toast, "The good Old Town of Liverpool and the Trade thereof," I express, in homely language, of which, however, every word has its value, your cultivation of "good" principles—your attachment to the "old" institutions of England---and the combination of those principles and those attachments with a flourishing "trade," which, so far from debasing the community which it enriches, has, with expanding wealth, brought proportionate expansion of intellect; and with increasing prosperity, has increased your devotion and attachment to the constitution of your country, as the source from which national prosperity springs."

COPY OF THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT

WHICH TAKES EFFECT THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 1st

1822.

"ANNO TERTIO GEORGII IV. REGIS.

"CAP. LXX.V—AN ACT TO AMEND CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH OF GEORGE THE SECOND, FOR THE BETTAR PREVENTING OF CLANDESTINE MARRIAGES.

"Whereas it is, amongst other things, provided, by an Act passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, entitled "An Act for the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages" that all marriages solemnized by licence after the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, where either of the parties (not being a widower or a widow) shall be under the age of twenty-one years, which shall be had without the consent of the father of such of the parties so under age (if then living) first had and obtain'd, or if dead, of the guardian or guardians of the person of the party so under age, lawfully appointed, or one of them, and in case there shall be no such guardian or guardians, then of the mother (if living and unmarried), or if there shall be no mother living and unmarried, then of a guardian or guardians of the person appointed by the Court of Chancery, shall be absolutely null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and whereas great evils and injustice have arisen from such provisions; for remedy hereof, be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, that so much of the said statute as is herein-before recited, as far as the same relates to any marriage to be hereafter solemnized, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

"II. And be it further enacted, that in all cases of marriage had and solemnized by licence before the passing of this Act, without any such consent as is required by as much of the said statute as is herein-before recited, and where the parties shall continued to live together as husband and death of one of them, or till the shall only have discontinued their cohabitation for the purpose, or during the pending of any proceedings touching the validity of such marriage, such marriage if not otherwise invalid, shall be deemed to be good and valid to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

"III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act, contained shall extend or be construed to extend to render valid any marriage declared invalid by any Court of competent jurisdiction, before the passing of this Act, nor any marriage where either of the parties shall at any time afterwards, during the life of the other party, have lawfully intermarried with any other person

"IV. Provided also, that nothing in this Act, contained shall be taken or deemed to render any marriage valid, the invalidity of which has been established before the passing of this Act, upon the trial of any issue touching its validity, or touching the legitimacy of any person alleged to be the descendant of the parties to such marriage,

"V. Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall be taken or deemed to render valid any marriage, the validity of which, or the legitimacy of any person alleged to be the lawful descendant of the parties married, has been duly brought into question in proceedings in any cause or suits in law or equity in which judgments or decrees or orders of Court have been pronounced or made, before the passing of this Act, in consequence of or from the effect of proof in evidence having been made in such causes or suits of the invalidity of such marriage, or the illegitimacy of such descendant.

"VI. Provided further, and be it further enacted, that if at any time before the passing of this Act, any property, real or personal, has been in any manner possessed, or any title of honour has been in any manner enjoyed by any person or persons whomsoever, upon the ground, or upon the pretence, or under colour of the invalidity of any marriage, by reason that it was had and solemnized without such consent as aforesaid, then and in such case, although no sentence or judgment has been pronounced in any Court against the validity of such marriage, the right and interest in such property or title of honour shall in no manner be affected or prejudiced by this Act, or any thing herein contained, but shall remain and be the same to all persons, and to all intents and purposes, as if this Act had never been made.

"VII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect or call in question any act done before the passing of this Act under the authority of any Court, or in the administration of any personal estate or effects, or the execution of any will or testament, or the performance of any trust.

"VIII. And be it further enacted, that no license for any marriage shall, from and after the 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1822, be granted by any person having authority to grant the same, until oath shall have been made by the persons and to the effect required by this Act; and if such license shall be required for the marriage of parties, both or either of whom shall be alleged to be of the age of twenty-one years, such parties shall respectively make oath, that they are respectively, and that each of them believes the other to be, of the full age of twenty-one years or upwards; and if both parties shall be under the age of twenty-one years, but shall be alleged to be a widower and widow, then each of such parties shall make oath accordingly, as to himself, & herself, & as to his & her belief with respect to the other party: and if one of the parties shall be of the age of twenty one years, but the other parties shall be under that age, and a widower or widow, both parties shall make oath accordingly, as to himself and herself, and as to his and her belief with respect to the other party; and in such case both parties shall also make oath that the person or persons whose consent shall be required by law to the marriage of such parties has been given, and has been signified in the manner required by this Act; and if both or either of the parties shall be alleged to be of the age of twenty-one years, such license shall not be granted until there shall be produced, to the person from whom such license shall be required, an extract or extracts from the register of the baptism of such parties or party so alleged to be of the age of twenty-one years, if such register shall be in England, and can be found; and each of such extracts shall be proved upon oath, by some other person or persons, to be a true extract from such register, and to relate to the baptism of the party to whom the same shall be alleged to relate, or according to the belief of the person making such oath! but if such register shall not be in England, or cannot be found, then such license shall not be granted, unless such fact shall be proved upon oath to the satisfaction of the person from whom such license shall be sought, and unless some person or persons, having knowledge of the party or parties so alleged to be of the full age of twenty-one years, shall make oath of the fact that such party or parties is or are of that age to the knowledge or belief of such person or person so making oath as aforesaid, stating the grounds for such knowledge or belief; and in all cases, except cases of special licences to be granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and his officer according to the proviso for that purpose in the said Act of the twenty-sixth year of King George the Second, oath shall also be made, by each of the parties for whose marriage a licence shall be sought, of the residence of such parties for the space of four weeks immediately before the granting of such parties for the space of four weeks immediately before the granting of such license, according to the said Act of the twenty-sixth year of King George the Second.

"IX. And be it further enacted, that from and after the said 1st day of September, the consent of any person or persons whose consent shall be required by law to the marriage of any person under the age of twenty-one years, not being a widower or widow, shall be signified in writing, signed by such person or persons, and the signature there-to shall be attested by two or more witnesses, who shall subscribe their name to an attestation of such signature; and such consent shall fully describe the person or persons giving such consent, and shall state whether such person or persons shall be authorized to give such consent as lawful parent or as lawful guardian or guardians of the party to whose marriage such consent shall be given; and no license shall be granted, from and after the 1st said day of September, for the marriage of any person under the age of twenty-one years, not being a widower or widow, unless such consent in writing shall be delivered to the person from whom such license shall be sought, and unless one of the witnesses to the signing of such consent shall make oath that he or she saw such consent signed by the person or persons who shall appear to have signed the same, and also saw the other witness to the attestation of such signature sign such attestation, and that the names of such persons so subscribed to such consent, and attesting the signature thereof, are of the proper hand writing of such persons respectively; and some person, not being one of the parties for whose marriage such license shall be sought, shall also make oath that the person or persons, who shall have signed such consent as lawful parents or lawful guardian or guardians of the party to whose marriage such consent shall be required, is or are, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, the lawful parent or lawful guardian or guardians of such party, and has or have authority to give such consent, and that the person making such oath well knows such parent or guardian or gardians, and also the party to whose marriage such consent shall be required.

"X And be it further enacted, that all such oaths as are required by this Act for the purpose of obtaining any license shall be respectively sworn and taken before a surrogate of the person from whom any such licence as aforesaid shall be sought, or before a surrogate of some other person having power to grant licences of marriage; and if any person or persons in any oath to be made and taken in pursuance of this Act, for the purpose of obtaining any license of marriage shall knowingly and wilfully swear any matter or thing which shall be false or untrue, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the like pains and penalties, and incur the same disabilities, as persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury are subject to and incur; and if any person shall knowingly and wilfully obtain any license for the marriage of such person, or of any other person, by means of any false oath, or by means of any false instrument in writing, contrary to the provisions of this Act, knowing such oath or instrument to be false, such person being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall by deemed guilty of felony, and shall be liable to transportation for life as a felon; and if the person convicted of such offence shall be one of the persons who shall have contracted marriage by means of such license, such person shall forfeit and lose to the King's Majesty all estate right, title interest, benefit, profit, and advantage, which such person may derive from or be enittled to by virtue of such of marriage and such forfeiture shall and may be disposed of in such manner as to his Majesty shall seem fit; any grant of forfeitures or other matter or thing to the contrary not withstanding.

"XI. And be it further enacted, that all and every the oaths and instruments required by this Act for the purpose of obtaining any such license as aforesaid, shall be duly preserved by the proper officer or officers of the person authorised by law to grant such license, and shall for that purpose be transmitted by the officer from whom any such licence shall be obtained, to the Registrar of the Diocese within which such license shall be granted within ten days after such license shall have been granted, together with a copy of the license so granted, and shall be there filed and preserved; and the Registrar of such Diocese shall caue an entry to be made of such license, & of the several instruments on faith whereof such license shall have been granted in a calendar to be kept for such purpose, so that the copy of such license, and such several instruments on faith whereof such license shall have been granted, may be easily found and resorted to; and all persons shall be at liberty to inspect such calendar and such copy of license, and all such other instruments as aforesaid, at all seasonable times.

"XII. And be it further enacted, that in ever, license for the solemnization of any marriage of which shall be granted after the said first day o September, the facts on which such license shall have been founded shall be stated, and it shall also be stated that such facts have been fully proved as required by this Act.

"XIII. And be it further enacted, that if any officer of any person authorized by law to grant any such license shall not duly observe all the provisions contained in this Act respecting such license, such officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer all the penalties and punishment which may be inflicted by law on a person guilty of a misdemeanour.

"XIV. And be it further enacted, that no person shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be deemed authorised by law to grant any license for the solemnization of any marriage, except the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, according to the rights now vested in them respectively, and except the several other Bishops within their respective dioceses, for the marriage of persons one of whom shall be resident at the time within the diocese of the Bishop in whose name such license shall be granted, such residence to be proved in manner herein-before directed; and such Archbishops and Bishops shall make such orders and regulations for the observance of their respective officers within their respective jurisdictions, as they shall deem necessary for the more effectual performance of the duties of their several officers within the true intent and meaning of this Act: and if any such officer shall not duly observe all such orders and regulations, such officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to punishment as guilty of a misdemeanor.

"XV. Provided always, & be it further enacted, that after the solemnization of any marriage by license, it shall not be lawful to impeach or invalidate any such marriage, on the ground that any of the forms necessary to entitle parties to receive a license as hereinbefore enacted have been neglected, or have been executed in a manner different from what is herein before required.

"XVI. And be it further enacted, that before the publication of banns of matrimony in any church or chapel, pursuant to the provisions for that purpose in the said Act of the twentysixth year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Second, there shall be delivered to the proper minister of the said church or chapel an affidavit or affidavits in writing, sworn before such minister or one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, by the parties for whose marriage such banns shall be required to be published, stating truly the Christian and surnames of such parties respectively, and the house or houses of there respective abode within such parish or chapelry, or within an extra-paarochial place adjoining to such parish or chapelry, if both shall abide therein, or of one of such parties if one only shall abide therein, and the time during which such parties respectively, or one of them, if one only shall abide therein, shall have dwelt in such house or houses, as occupier or occupiers thereof, or as lodger or lodgers therein; and such affidavit or affidavits shall also state, either that both the parties for whose mariage such banns shall be required to be published have attained the age of twenty-one years, or if both of them shall be under such age, then such affidavit shall state that both of them are under such age, and if one of them only shall be under such age, then such affidavit shall state that such party is under such age; and such affidavit or affidavits shall be delivered to such minister before the publication of such banns: and in case any person shall in any such affidavit wilfully swear falsely in any matter contained therein, such person shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall suffer the pains and penalty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall forfeit and lose to the King's Majesty all estate, benefit, profit and advantage which such person shall derive from the marriage of such person in consequence of the publication of banns of matrimony in pursuance of such affidavit, to be disposed of by his Majesty as he shall see fit; any grant of forfeitures or other matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

"XVII. And be it further enacted, that such banns shall not be published until the true christian and surnames of the said persons, and the house or houses of their respective abodes within such parish or chapelry or extra-parochial place as aforesaid, as stated in such affidavit, shall be affixed on the principal door of the church or chapel, and in some conspicuous place within the said church or chapel, in which such banns shall be published as aforesaid, and shall remain so affixed until the expiration of the three Sundays on which such banns shall be published.

"XVIII. And be it further enacted, that every minister to whom any such affidavit shall br delivered for the purpose of obtaining the publication of banns of matrimony, shall deliver such affidavit to the church warden or chapelwarden of the church or chapel in which such banns shall be published, and the same shall be deposited by such church warden or chapel-warden in a chest to be provided for that purpose, and kept in the church or chapel in which such banns shall be published.

"XIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that after the solemnization of any marriage, under a publication of banns, it shall not be necessary, in support of such marriage, to give any proof of any such affidavit, nor shall any evidence be received to prove that such affidavit was not made and delivered as required by this act, in any suit touching the validity of such marriage; nor shall such marriage be avoided for want or by reason of any defect in any such affidavit, or on account of the true name or names of either party not being used in the publication of such banns, or for such name or names not having been affixed as aforesaid; but it shall be lawful in support of such marriage to give evidence, that the persons who were actually married by the names specified in such publication of banns were so married, and such marriage shall be deemed good and valid to all intents and purposes, notwithstanding false names, or a false name, assumed by both or either of the said parties in the publication of such banns, or at the time of the solemnization of such marriage.

"XX. And be it further enacted, that whenever a marriage shall not be had within three months after the complete publication of banns, no minister shall proceed to the solemnization of the same until the banns shall have been re-published on three several Sundays, in the form and manner prescribed in this Act and in the said recited Act of the twenty-sixth of George the Second, or by license duly obtained according to the provisions of this Act.

"XXI. And be it further enacted, that all and every the clauses and provisions in this Act, touching the publication of banns of matrimony, and touching marriages solemnized by such banns, shall commence and have effect on and after the 1st day of Sept. 1822, and not before.

"XXII. And be it also enacted, that whenever a marriage shall not be had within three months after the grant of a license by any archbishop, bishop or any ordinary or person having authority to grant such license, no minister shall proceed to the solemnization of marriage until a new license shall have been obtained, or by banns duly published according to the provisions of this act.

"XXIII. Provided always that nothing in this act contained shall extend to the marriage of any of the Royal Family,

"XXIV. Provided likewise, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to any marriages amongst the people called Quakers, or amongst the people professing the Jewish religion, where both the parties to any such marriage shall be of the people called Quakers, or persons professing the Jewish religion respectively, nor to any marriages solemnized beyond the seas.

"XXV. And be it further enacted, that this act shall be publicly read in all churches and public chapels, by the parson, vicar, minister, or curate of the respective parishes or chapelries, on some Sunday immediately after morning prayer, or immediately after evening prayer, if there shall be no morning service on that day, in each of the months of October, November, & Decr. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; and at the same times on three several Sundays in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, that is to say, the Sundays next before the 25th day of March, 24th day of June, and 29th day of Sept.

"XXVI. And be it further enacted, that this act shall extend only to that part of the kingdom called England.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FO

THE PROPRIETORS BY J.

DE JESUS, No. 1, CHUR

GATE STREET.